FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 251 *30 December 1982*

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WEST'S REACTION TO ANDROPOV PROPOSALS 'HASTY'

LD301020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0904 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec (TASS) -- "Hasty and premature" is how MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI (2d January issue) describes the first reaction of NATO capitals to the plan proposed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for establishing a European balance in medium-range weapons. According to this plan the USSR would keep in Europe only as many missiles as Britain and France have.

"The impression is being created that the leaders of the United States and NATO want to neutralize as soon as possible the effect of the Soviet initiative on the West European public, to "close the matter." "Such attempts have no prospects," the paper stresses.

Casting doubt on the "theory" beign raised by the West to counter the Soviet proposals that Britain and France have "their own deterrent forces," which, so it goes, have no bearing on the Soviet-American equation of medium-range weapons in Europe, the paper points out: "The British and French national medium-range systems are part of the NATO balance, and are targeted only against sites on the territory of the USSR... The independent nuclear forces of France, and even more so those of Britain, are linked to the NATO potentia' by an unbreakable umbilical cord."

In proposing to establish a "missile limit" in Europe within the bounds of the total quantity of medium-range weapons belonging to both sides liable to reduction, and to achieve this by reducing more than one ten [ne odin desyatok] [as received] of the most modern Soviet missiles, the USSR, the article stresses, "is by no means tacitly or indirectly admitting a numerical superiority in medium-range weapons. After all, it is being proposed simultaneously to establish also a corresponding limit to the numbers of aircraft carrying medium-range nuclear weapons. In this way the continental nuclear balance will not be infringed, while its level will be reduced." Earlier the USSR, the paper recalls, raised "an even more radical proposal -- to free Europe fully from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical."

"The new Soviet proposals deserve the most serious examination and response. It would be a dangerous mistake to brush them aside with premature and light-weight judgements," NOSKOVSKIYE MOVOSTI notes.

Further on Western Response

LD231230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Aleksandr Levchenko and Anatoliy Doronin]

[Excerpt] The French newspaper L'HUMANITE describes the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee as a message of peace. In reporting this document, the London MORNING STAR stresses that durable, reliable and stable peace is the foremost and most pressing requirement of all people, of all nations, of all mankind.

Unfortunately, they do not think this way in the ruling circles of the United States and the other NATO countries; the new USSR peace initiatives have aroused completely different feelings there. They are trying to belittle the significance of the Soviet initiatives and to distort their meaning. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department, for example, described the Soviet proposals as unacceptable, and Rostow, who heads the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, declared that they were profoundly disappointing.

How can one explain the haste with which the United States and some of its NATO allies are rejecting the Soviet proposals out of hand, as they say? The only explanation is that the new Soviet peace initiatives threaten to undermine the nuclear strategy of the Reagan administration and the other NATO bosses. U.S. Senator Hart was quite right when he said that Washington's reaction to the Soviet initiatives shows that the present U.S. Administration is not interested in real talks about disarmament. The U.S., the Senator declared, should carefully study the new proposals of the Soviet leadership and thereby demonstrate its willingness to contribute to progress in the cause of arms control.

U.S., SOVIET STANCES ON PEACE MOVEMENT CONTRASTED

LD201212 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: The greater the momentum of the mass movement for safeguarding and strengthening peace, the more active are the imperialist circles of the United States in their attempt to mislead the public opinion and to dampen the intensity of the anti-war movement. But what are the realities of international life today if we compare the anti-nuclear demands of the public with the official stand of the USSR and the United States, of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO on the same issues?

The peace movement today is essentially an anti-nuclear movement. Millions of peace supporters and all those who treasure peace welcome and support the initiatives advanced by peaceful states and aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war. This goes in the first place for the Soviet Union's historical step -- the pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. They welcome the Soviet Union's readiness to freeze nuclear weapons, its line at putting a complete end to nuclear weapon tests and at replacing the balance of fear with the balance resting on mutual trust.

And what is the U.S. stand on the range of problems mentioned above? It is precisely Washington which put forward man-hating military doctrines of a limited, preemptive and other nuclear wars, based -- contrary to reason -- on the possibility of winning a victory in a nuclear conflict. It is precisely Washington which continues to draft the aggressive plans of a first nuclear strike, and the U.S. President's recent decision to deploy 100 new MX ballistic missiles comes as a fresh proof of that.

Millions of members of the peace movement come out in favor of ridding Europe once and for all of the threat of an all-destructive war. The Soviet Union's line at turning Europe into a nuclear-free zone is called upon to promote the attainment of that goal. And what is Washington's position on the issue? It is still trying to push through its so-called "zero option" which proposes that the Soviet Union embark on unilateral disarmament. With the help of the "zero option" the USA has been blocking Geneva talks for one year new. Human conscience -- and the members of the peace movement emphatically stress it over and over again -- cannot put up with the fact that the stockpiles of nuclear weapons accumulated on this planet as of today are more than sufficient to destroy, if ever put to use, everything living on earth many times over. The Soviet Union, its allies and friends are strong adherents of the idea of curbing the arms race. And what about Washington? The U.S. military budget is to reach reportedly a staggering 263 billion dollars in 1983. By 1990 the United States plans to have stockpiled up to 20,000 nuclear warheads belonging to its strategic nuclear forces alone. It we proceed from the premise that the yield of an independently targettable warhead is 600 kilotons, the U.S. plans to have consequently an arsenal with an aggregate yield of 12,000,000 kilotons, or about three kilos of TNT equivalent per every human being on earth.

The facts mentioned above -- and it does not take much to give many more -- show: Precisely the Soviet Union and other socialist countries strongly favor the solution of the problems which concern millions of peace supporters.

As to the United States and NATO, they say: "no" to virtually every peace initiative advanced by the members of the mass peace movement.

U.S. MISSILE PLANS, SOVIET COUNTERMEASURES

PM291521 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No. 51, 17-23 Dec (Signed to Press 16 Dec 82) p 1

[Editorial: "Only on the Basis of Equality"]

[Excerpt] Twelve December saw the third anniversary of the adoption of the "missile decision" by the aggressive NATO bloc. In defiance of the clearly expressed will of their peoples, the NATO ministers marked this "anniversary: by confirming NATO's decision to deploy about 600 new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. The final communique of the session invokes the standard fabrications about a "Soviet military threat" which are used to justify the aggressive war preparations. It also voices NATO support for President Reagan's notorious "zero option" which is dictated by the aspiration to attain the unilateral disarmament of the USSR in an attempt to achieve military superiority over it.

"The planned deployment of the MX missiles on U.S. territory and of the medium-range missiles in West Europe constitutes Washington's program to eliminate the current military balance and to attain superiority over the USSR on the global and regional scales. This is an extremely dangerous spiral of the nuclear arms race" -- thus did the USSR defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union, D.F. Ustinov, characterize these steps. Indeed, the installation of 572 missiles with a range of 2,500 kilometers which it is intended to target against organs of the USSR's state and military administration is not simply an arithmetical addition to the U.S. strategic potential but a qualitative change in the strategic situation in favor of the United States. And the Soviet Union cannot fail to take this fact into consideration. Our country is drawing the appropriate conclusions from the prospective increase in the real threat to our state. "The American Administration will not succeed in intimidating the USSR by creating the 'superprotected' MX strategic missile or by deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe," D.F. Ustinov warned.

For an Honest Agreement

As was stressed at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, imperialism's aggressive designs compel us, together with the fraternal socialist states, to concern ourselves -- and concern ourselves seriously -- with maintaining our defense capability at the necessary level. Consequently, the Reagan administration should not mesmerize itself with the possibility of achieving a military advantage over the USSR. In the event of the deployment of the MX, the Soviet Union will deploy in response a missile of the same class, and its characteristics will not be inferior to those of the MX. If need be, the USSR will also be able to respond effectively and promptly to other threats by Washington. But the Soviet Union is opposed to military rivalry, and the best evidence of this is the all-embracing program of struggle for peace outlined at the 26th congress and meeting the spirit of Lenin's behests, thanks to which fact it has earned universal acknowledgement. As they mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, Soviet people are fully resolved to double and triple their efforts in the struggle to maintain peace and to ease the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind.

Speaking of our efforts in the sphere of the disarmament struggle, Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared: "We favor the quest for a sound basis, acceptable to the sides, for the solution of the most urgent problems, and primarily, of course, the problems of curbing both the nuclear and conventional arms race. But let no one expect unilateral disarmament from us. We are not naive people. We do not demand the unilateral disarmament of the west. We favor equality, the consideration of both sides' interests and an honest agreement. We are prepared for this."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EXTOLS SOVIET PEACE PROGRAM

PM281629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Goal -- Durable Peace"]

[Text] The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation was a moving demonstration of the triumph of socialism and of its humane and noble ideals. It has acquired a broad international character. Together with the peoples of our multinational country hundreds of millions of people of labor in all corners of the planet are experiencing a sense of pride in the party of Lenin, in the great Soviet state.

One of the main sources of the land of the soviet's enormous prestige in the international arena is the socialist policy of peace that it tirelessly and consistenly pursues. No matter how imperialist reaction attempts to slander the USSR's foreign policy course, the people see that the primary concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state was and remains the striving to remove from mankind the threat of nuclear war contemplated by imperialism's adventurist circles. Universal peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples -- that is our unchanging goal. It is precisely this that the peace program enunciated by the CPSU congresses serves.

The policy of peace followed by the Soviet Union, is especially vitally important for mankind today when Washington's actions have aggravated the international situation to an extremely dangerous extent.

Today the tone of the U.S. policy and that of the U.S.-led NATO bloc is set by the most belligerent groupings for whom class hatred of socialism frequently prevails even over common sense. Unwilling to heed the realities of our epoch -- an epoch in which it is the forces of socialism, peace and progress that determine the main path of mankind's development -- these groupings are cynically discussing plans to unleash nuclear war. The policy of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems upheld by the Soviet state marks the only reliable path to a peaceful future in our uneasy age.

The joint gala session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin and the report given at it by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov evoked exceptional interest in all corners of the earth primarily because the peoples have once again been convinced that the voice of Moscow is the voice of peace and reason.

New important Soviet peace initiatives, whose implementation could significantly reduce the severity of international tension, were enunciated from this high Kremlin forum. Our country proceedsfrom the fact that the future belongs precisely to detente.

The gala session in the Kremlin unanimously adopted an appeal "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world." This document is yet another convincing expression of the land of the soviets' profound love of peace.

The appeal states that "a durable, reliable, stable peace is the first and most urgent need of all people, all nations, all mankind.

"The demand for peace acquires particularly important significance in current conditions, when states possess weapons capable of destroying human civilization, life on earth itself, and when the threat of war which it had been possible to push back perceptibly during the seventies has once again begun to intensify and when international tension is perceptibly growing.

All the efforts of states, the activity of governments, organized political forces and all citizens of each country must now be turned to preventing nuclear catastrophe. There is not and cannot be a more important question."

The appeal confirms the Soviet Union's adherence to the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and voices its readiness to discuss without delay all aspects with regard to the elimination of nuclear weapons from the arsenals of states, to conclude quickly and fruitfully the Soviet-American negotiations and to solve all other problems caused by the arms race.

By pooling their efforts the states and peoples can defeat the military threat. It is to such a pooling of efforts that the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee call the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the earth.

Together with the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries support the pursuit of international security. Countries that have taken the path of national independence and social progress are coming out in favor of the preservation of peace The non-Aligned Movement is making a useful contribution to international life. Speeches made at the ceremonies devoted to the USSR's anniversary by delegations of communist, workers and revolutionary-democratic parties once again demonstrated that the international workers movement holds high the banner of peace and socialism.

Our country's policy is clear and specific. "During the 60 years of its existence," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the reception in the Kremlin, "the USSR has firmly maintained its place in the world as an ardent adherent and consistent defender of the cause of peace and friendship among the peoples and of respect for the rights of all peoples to independence, freedom and progress. And each nation, each state ready to cooperate with us on this basis will always encounter good will, an open heart and a proffered hand on the part of the Soviet Union."

The USSR calls on the United States and the other Western powers to take the chance that still exists to achieve a just understanding. But no one should have an illusions: the CPSU and the Soviet state will never permit the security of our country and our allies to be threatened.

History teaches that you cannot beg for peace, that peace must be won and defended. Peace can be upheld only by resolutely struggling for it, frustrating the aggressive plans of its enemies. A policy based on the desire to achieve military superiority over the USSR has no future. The international situation compels us to maintain a constant high vigilance, to double, triple our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and to reinforce the defense of the country and of the entire socialist community.

True to the great Leninist banner, the Soviet people will continue to make the greatest effort to ensure that the skies above the planet remain peaceful.

IZVESTIYA CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

PM291413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

["International Review" by G. Deynichenko: "The Peace Strategy and Its Opponents"]

[Text] These days reports about ceremonial meetings, exhibitions, symposiums and other events devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation are to be encountered increasingly frequently in the stream of cables from abroad.

USSR days are being held at the Paris UNESCO headquarters, a photographic exhibition describing the glorious jubilee has opened in distant Casablanca, the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME has published a special review. Eminent politicians, cultural figures and trade union leaders from the most diverse countries are speaking of the world-historic importance of the creation of the world's first unified multinational workers and peasant state and of this event's profound revolutionary impact on the process of social changes in the world.

The USSR's 60th anniversary is not a jubilee for the Soviet people alone. Hundreds of millions of people in various countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America are now marching with the USSR peoples along the road paved by Great October. This is why the jubilee of the multinational Soviet state is being celebrated by our allies and friends, by all progressive forces, by all those who hold dear our planet's future.

The magnetic power of the land of the soviets is great. The first to sunder the chain of exploitation and national oppression, it became the trail-blazer in building socialism and thus the pioneer of man's progress. But that is not the only point. The victory of Great October and the formation of the USSR marked an important frontier in the struggle to safeguard peace and the peoples' security. The Soviet state's consistent course toward strengthening peace and its struggle for the elimination of war from the life of society, for universal and total disarmament and for good-neighborly cooperation are exerting a mounting influence on the attitudes of the broadest strata of the world public.

Soviet power began with Lenin's Decree on Peace. Another historic document -- The Declaration on the Formation of the USSR -- formulates foreign policy goals and principles as follows: "Mutual trust and peace, national freedom and equality, peaceful coexistence and the peoples' fraternal cooperation." Peace-loving foreign policy principles are enshrined in the current USSR Constitution adopted in October 1977, 60 years after Lenin's Decree on Peace.

The three documents symbolize the continuity of our socialist state's foreign policy and the unaltered nature of its strategic goals. "Safeguarding lasting peace, and defending the peoples' rights to independence and social progress are the unvarying goals of our foreign policy, "Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed. This consistency is determined by the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and is supported by Soviet diplomacy's specific actions and by the realistic Soviet proposals directed toward the strengthening of peace and peaceful coexistence between states of the two opposing social systems. We are profoundly convinced that the policy of detente, the keynote of the seventies, is by no means a thing of the past. The future belongs to it.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are persistently and consistently steering a course toward detente and disarmament with growing support from the entire world community while the aggressive circles of imperialism and primarily the United States are setting their line against this course. This is the line toward disrupting detente, fueling tension and causing a new and dangerous spiral of the arms race.

This diametrically opposite approach to the problems of war and peace stemming from the fundamental differences between the two sociopolitical systems can be also be traced in the events of recent weeks. A watershed has clearly emerged between the peoples' desire to put an end to the criminal arms race and the dangerous U.S. and NATO course in the UN General Assembly 38th session First Committee which completed its work last week.

This committee, as is well known, examines problems of security and disarmament. And, understandably, its attention focused on the initiatives of the Soviet Union which came out with an extensive program of struggle against the danger of war.

By an overwhelming majority the committee and the General Assembly approved the resolution "On the Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests." The main provisions of the relevant treaty were submitted for examination by the United Nations by the Soviet Union. In all about 60 resolutions were put to the vote. These documents contain important provisions aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race. One resolution urges states with nuclear weapons not to deploy them on the territory of states where there are no such weapons now. Another stresses the need to halt the development and deployment of new types of nuclear weapons. Yet another document contains an appeal to mount a worldwide campaign for disarmament and to organize the collection of signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war. A resolution proposing the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons was also voted on.

Many of these resolutions were adopted at our country's initiative. The Soviet Union supported documents submitted on this range of problems by the other socialist states and by the developing countries. A resolution was adopted confirming the need to conclude a world treaty on the nonuse of forces in international relations, whose draft the Soviet Union submitted to the United Nations for examination back in 1976.

The USSR's stance at the United Nations attests that our country is placing all its authority on the side of peace. Its practical steps also attest to the Soviet Union's readiness to seek to avert the nuclear threat. The USSR's historic unilateral commitment to renounce first use of nuclear weapons is inscribed in letters of gold in the annals of international relations. The CPSU Central Committee November plenum reaffirmed our desire to seek a health basis, acceptable to the sides, for resolving the most complex problems of curbing the nuclear and conventional arms race. The Soviet Union restated its agreement that as a first step on the path toward a future agreement the USSR and the United States should "freeze" their nuclear arsenals and thus create more favorable conditions for continuing talks on the mutual reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

Those are the Soviet Union's practical actions. But how have the United States and its closest NATO partners responded to these initiatives? Voting against the main resolutions on disarmament problems at the UN General Assembly session, they again showed themselves to be fierce opponents of specific steps in the field of curbing and halting the arms race.

Indeed, this is far from the only evidence that it is Washington and its allies which are increasingly openly steering a course toward cranking up military preparations and creating increasingly sophisticated types and systems of nuclear weapons, increasingly dangerous in terms of their destructive force, seeking U.S. and NATO military superiority. In the capitol in Washington the President's men have been continuing to strenuously indoctrinate senators in an attempt to push through the White House decision on the deployment of the new MX strategic system which, according to the Pentagon's designs, is to alter the prevailing parity of strategic nuclear forces in favor of the United States.

Many people in the United States realize the danger to the cause of peace with which the implementation of these plans is fraught. The plan to deploy the MX missiles is increasingly frequently called a "recipe for disaster."

The U.S. ruling circles' attempts to make out that these missiles present some "guarantee" of peace are being sharply criticized increasingly frequently. "Instead of reducing the likelihood of nuclear war, the building of these missiles can only increase the chances that this most terrible catastrophe will eventually erupt," Herbert Scoville, former assistant director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, admits.

The decision of the U.S. House of Representatives, which refused to finance in full the plan for the MX missiles' production and deployment, can to a certain extent be regarded as a reflection of these fears. Of course, everyone realized that this vote in no way decided the fate of the bill, that the administration, having run into opposition in the House of Representatives, would merely step up pressure on the Senate, fanning demagoguery around the alleged Soviet threat. It could also be supposed that the champions of the buildup of nuclear missile arsenals who have stronger positions in the Senate would be able to pass the decision they need. Actually that is what happened. The pro-Pentagon bloc knocked together by the White House rubber-stamped in the Senate the administration's request for financing for the production and deployment of the MX missiles. The question of the fate of the MX program has been handed over to the Congress Conference Commission.

Thus, despite the peace-loving forces' warnings of the extreme danger of a new spiral of the nuclear arms race, despite the feelings of millions of Americans, the U.S. Administration is taking new steps along the path of militarist preparations. At the same time Washington is seeking to enlist full and unconditional support for its course from its NATO partners. U.S. diplomacy has made considerable efforts in this direction at the so-called winter session of the NATO leading organs.

"The talk is always of wars at NATO headquarters," the U.S. commentator Shiffery explained in a television report from Brussels. Perhaps Americans need this kind of explanation. But the rest of the world knows well the meaning of the decisions taken by NATO ruling circles which for a long time now, from the very beginning of the bloc's existence, have been marching down the same path as the Pentagon. All U.S. reaction's fundamental measures to fuel tension and to deploy new types of destructive armaments have invariably received NATO approval.

The present Brussels meeting of the NATO leadership is no exception. Commenting on the concluding communique of the NATO council session, in whose work the foreign ministers of the bloc's 16 member countries took part, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH noted that "NATO remains loyal to the consolidation and modernization of nuclear forces and conventional arsenals." What does this "loyalty" mean in practice? Those taking part in the session confirmed their desire to deploy medium-range missiles in West Europe "within the projected deadline." The task has been set of further increasing the NATO countries' military budgets. A specific list of measures was outlined for expanding the bloc's arsenals by means of "conventional" armaments.

There was a time when, taking into consideration the sentiments of broad public circles, the NATO sessions also had to speak of detente. The term "detente" is mentioned in the present session's communique. It also speaks of the need for "dialogue between East and West." The result is a strange "dialogue": One side (the West) fights for a position of strength and makes every attempt to achieve it, demanding that the other side (the East) make unilateral concessions and interfering in the socialist states' internal affairs.

It is time that the West got used to the idea that talking with the Soviet Union and the socialist world from a position of strength will not produce the expected results for those who stand on this position. The Soviet Union is in favor of agreements on urgent international problems, but such agreements must be bought on a basis of reciprocity and equal rights.

Many Western politicians, including some in the West European NATO countries, realize that. The years of detente brought the peoples real and tangible fruit, and their taste has not been neutralized by the bellicose rhetoric of the transatlantic strategists and their sympathizers on this side of the Atlantic. The public sentiments in favor of ending the arms race are growing into increasingly vigorous antiwar demonstrations which can no longer be discounted. Their impact on politics is becoming increasingly marked. It is no accident that even in NATO, where "Atlantic solidarity" has always prevailed, U.S. diplomacy has had to make markedly more efforts this winter to reduce the alliance's course to a common denominator. The speeches delivered by those taking part in the NATO council's December session voiced many reservations. Some half a dozen of the most important clauses of the final communique are accompanied by reservations from Greece, while the bloc's 16th member -- Spain -- is raising the whole question of the framework for its membership in this organization.

Of course, internal NATO differences' should not mislead anyone. The support which the partners gave to U.S. militarists designs at this same Brussels session markedly outweigh the differences. In the prevailing situation the cause of preserving lasting peace requires the greatest vigilance. And the peoples understand that. Now that the fate of the planet, the fate of civilization, the fate of man is at stake, they are striving by their vigorous and purposeful actions to avert the threat of nuclear war and safeguard peace and consequently life on our planet.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON DETENTE, RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD301117 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Interview with Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, by Budapest radio correspondent Geza Foldvari in Moscow; -- date not given -- taken from the "One Year on Five Continents" program presented by Miklos Lengyel; Zagladin answers in Russian fading into Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] In Moscow our correspondent Geza Foldvari has interviewed Vadim Zagladin. The first deputy chief of the CPSU International Department was first asked about the Soviet assessment of East-West relations.

[Begin recording] [Question] Vadim Valentinovich, how are detente and its prospects seen in Moscow?

[Answer] The whole world has felt the favorable effect of detente. There is not a people of any country that has not gained from it, although of course the degree of gain varies, since for example the European countries have been better able to join the detente processes than others. This effect was also felt when the economic crisis started in the West. In Western Europe detente has contributed to the mitigation of the consequences of the crisis. In the United States the advantages were felt less, partly because the United States employed a policy of discrimination against the socialist countries, and partly for objective reasons. The essential thing is that certain circles that are interested in the continuation of the arms race were not able to come to terms with detente. They wanted to attain their objectives by influencing the U.S. Administration. The Reagan government is closely linked to the arms interest groups operating on the U.S. West Coast. Washington has proclaimed the principle that a nuclear war can be won.

This is a mindless, unreal and unrealizable policy. It is impossible to attain any kind of results along this path. It leads either to an impasse or to the destruction of the whole of mankind. That is why the Soviet leadership repeats again and again -- most recently, Yuriy Andropov repeated it during the USSR's anniversary celebrations -- that everything must be done to prevent this unrealistic and dangerous policy. We must return to detente and we must put an end to the policy of nuclear confrontation. I could even say that Moscow is ready to open every door leading to an agreement. Yuriy Andropov's latest speech is a hand stretched toward every people and every country that is ready to struggle for detente together with the USSR. [end recording]

[Lengyel] While relations between the USSR and the United States have remained tense, discussions have started again between Moscow and Beijing. At the September congress of the CPC (Communist Party of China], the USSR was spoken of in a much more moderate tone than before. Meanwhile, Huang Hua, then foreign minister and a high-ranking official, went to Moscow for the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev -- which could hardly have been expected a year ago. Thus it is understandable that Geza Foldvari in Moscow also asked Vadim Zagladin about Soviet-Chinese relations.

[Begin recording] [Question] How do you evaluate the chances of a Soviet-Chinese rapprochement, of the normalization of relations?

[Answer] The revival of relations between the USSR and China, which is connected with the end of the year -- since the talks took place in October -- is definitely a positive event. The USSR long ago expressed its readiness to settle its relations with the PRC. The two peoples have for a long time struggled together, from the October Revolution to the Chinese revolution and in the first period of the construction of Chinese socialism. We hope, and are convinced that this is how it will be, that we will return to normal cooperation. This Soviet readiness for cooperation was expressed at the CPSU's 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th Congresses just as by Leonid Brezhnev's Tashkent and Baku speeches as well as by Yuriy Andropov's speech at the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Our Chinese partners ask many kinds of questions. They are not always of equal weight, nor are they always justified. Still, one must find an answer to them. If good will and good intentions exist on both sides, the disputes can be solved. It has been possible to achieve a certain amount of progress, though we would like the process to be faster. At any rate, the first step has been taken. Our economic, cultural and scientific relations are developing to some extent. This is undoubtedly a favorable sign. We would like this policy to continue in 1983 and achieve more results [end recording]

[Lengyel] A few minutes ago we heard Vadim Zagladin speak about the effect the world economic crisis is having on the capitalist countries. After this our correspondent asked the first deputy chief of the CPSU International Department what are the consequences of the crisis in Eastern Europe.

[Begin recording] [Question] In your opinion, how does the world economic crisis affect the East European socialist countries?

[Answer] I can tell you that we are not happy about the crisis in the capitalist world, for this means a sharp rise of prices in the case of many raw materials and even more in many products manufactured with modern technology. This also affects us since in the framework of the international division of labor we are also linked to the capitalist world market. The East European countries are able to compensate for some of the difficulties arising from this.

The CEMA countries can gain from the fact that in the trade they conduct with each other prices are stable and at times are lower than the world market prices. No one believes that the economic crisis on its prolongation is favorable, but unfortunately the situation is that our capitalist partners are unable to put an end to the crisis. The socialist countries' economic and mechanisms are able to moderate the effects of the crisis but are unable to isolate these countries totally from the unfavorable influences. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS REVIEW UNGA SESSION

LD291124 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- The results of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly convincingly show that the majority of United Nations member countries comes out for the intensification of efforts to avert nuclear war and for bringing international relations back into the channel of detente, it was stated by Vladimir Petrovskiy, member of the colegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the Department of International Organisations. He spoke today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He noted that the session has passed in conditions of the continuing aggravation of the international situation that had reached an extremely dangerous limit as a result of Washington's militaristic policy. At the session the representatives of the United States tried to defend and whitewash this policy, to justify their attempts to disrupt the military balance and achieve superiority.

But the American delegates failed to distract the session's attention from real problems and to relieve the concern felt by most of the session particpants over Washington's calls for enlarging the scale of military preparations and its bellicose statements concerning the admissibility of nuclear war in different variants.

The positive results of the session, V. Petrovskiy went on, have found expression in the resolutions and in the results of votings. It is indicative that over 90 per cent of the assembly's decisions were taken at the initiative of socialist and non-aligned states, which testified to the leading role they are playing in upholding the cause of peace. One indication of the fact that the Soviet Union's peaceable policy meets the aspirations of non-aligned countries, which constitute the majority of UN members, is that the assembly approved major Soviet proposals for averting the threat of nuclear war and curbing the arms race.

The Soviet Union's historic decision to pledge unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was qualified by the General Assembly as a move of great political importance, a move toward removing the threat of nuclear war. In a special resolution adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes the assembly urged other nuclear powers to follow this example because this would become an important contribution to the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. Participants in the assembly, V. Petrovskiy said, were practically unanimous in the opinion that an early termination of all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all states would make difficult the development of ever new types and systems of nuclear weapons and thus hold back the process leading to the growth of the danger of nuclear war. Thus Washington's assertions that prohibition of nuclear weapon tests was untimely, were rejected.

The assembly, it was stressed in his statement by Viktor Israelyan, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representative of the USSR in the disarmament committee, adopted a whole number of other useful decisions directed at restraining the arms race, first of all in the nuclear field. Resolutions stressing both the need of freezing nuclear arsenals and the existence of favourable conditions for this owing to the fact that an approximate military parity exists between the USSR and the United States were adopted on the initiative of non-aligned countries. This evoked unconcealed irritation in Washington.

Very characteristic of the policy of the present American Administration is the fact that of the 25 resolutions of the General Assembly devoted to questions of averting nuclear war and limiting the nuclear arms race the United States did not support 21 resolutions, while in four instances the American delegation was the only one to oppose a number of decisions of the General Assembly on questions of disarmament, Viktor Israelyan stressed.

It was also noted at the press conference that the General Assembly had come out for the liquidation of seats of war danger in various regions of the world and first of all for the attainment of an all-embracing just settlement in the Middle East, confirming in particular the lawful rights of the Palestinian people and the role of its acknowledged representative -- the PLO. The United States voted against the main decisions on the Middle East problem and this highlighted once again its role of accomplice and assistant of the Israeli military who are responsible for the bloodshed in Lebanon and, in particular, for the massacre of the Palestinian population in Beirut that had been qualified by the United Nations organisation as an act of genocide.

The representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs replied [to] numerous questions by newsmen concerning various aspects of the activity of the United Nations. It was stressed in conclusion that the results of the session bear evidence to the growing potential of the forces of positive influence on the international situation. This potential is formed by the policy of the USSR, of other countries of the socialist community, non-aligned states, of all forces that are coming out from positions of reason, for resistance to militarism and aggression, to intrigues by enemies of peace.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON WESTERN STAND AT MADRID CSCE

LD301054 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 30 Dec 82

["For the Success of the Madrid Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Madrid December 30 TASS -- "The way has been paved for businesslike discussion to begin at Madrid on the very first days after the meeting's resumption." This opinion is held by the Soviet foreign policy journal NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

Summing up in its first 1983 Russian-language issue the recently completed stage of the Madrid meeting, the weekly draws attention to the fact that the delegations of the NATO countries "proposed a whole number of amendments and additions to the draft final document, which are essentially designed at blocking any progress at the meeting. What these amendments and additions mainly contained were claims, which had been laid by the NATO countries also at the earlier stages of the Madrid meeting, to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and heighten confrontation."

"The authors of the amendments and additions were hardly so naive as to believe that they would be able to impose any demands on the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. They counted on something else, namely on preventing the attainment of accords and blaming this on the 'non-compliance' of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. These are short-sighted calculations since the key to the meeting's success or failure could thereby get into the hands of the ill-willers to detente and the all-European proces," the NEW TIMES points out.

REPORTAGE ON NEW JERSEY RECOMMISSIONING CEREMONY

'Atmosphere of Militarist Hullabaloo'

LD201018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] In an atmosphere of militarist hullabaloo and semi-official [ofitsioznogo] cheers of patriotism, a ceremony was held at the American town of Long Beach for the reactivation into the active U.S. Navy of the battleship New Jersy. President Reagan spoke at the ceremony. He bluntly declared Washington's intention to ensure its superiority in the military sphere -- access to all oceans of the world and control of their surface and depths. The battleship is armed with 32 Tomahawk cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear charges.

Reagan Statement 'Belligerent'

LD291245 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 29 TASS -- The battleship New Jersey was put back into service at a ceremony held in Long Beach (California State). This ship, now modernised and equipped with up-to-date weapons, including cruise missiles of the Tomahawk type, seems to symbolise the striving of the Reagan administration to achieve global military superiority over the USSR, including superiority on the seas.

This was also made clear by the belligerent statement made by the master of the White House at this militaristic ceremony. Reagan said directly that Washington intends to secure for itself priority in the military field, access to all oceans of the world, control of the airspace over them, their surface and depth. He also asserted that naval superiority was a need for the United States. After admitting that the modernisation of this battleship, which cost the American taxpayers 326 million dollars, was a costly undertaking, the President gave to understand that this did not prevent his administration from carrying out its militaristic designs. He spoke of his desire to defend the freedom of America which, as is known, is facing no threats, except, perhaps, those invented by Washington itself.

The adoption for service of a new battleship is part of the administration's extensive programme for building up the U.S. Navy. The New Jersey is the first of four battleships of the Iowa class which the Pentagon is planning to put back into service. It has just been announced about the decision of the Department of the Navy to conclude a contract for the construction of two new nuclear aircraft-carriers. Tens of new battleships, destroyers, frigates and submarines, equipped with Trident-2 intercontinental ballistic missiles, are to be added to the U.S. Navy within the next few years. In all, the Pentagon is planning to increase the number of American battleships from 450 to 600 by 1990.

These plans are linked with far-reaching strategic designs. Characteristically, the 32 Tomahawk cruise missiles installed aboard the New Jersey and having nuclear capability, may have potential strategic uses as first-strike weapons for hitting targets on land. Moreover, the battleship has Harpoon missiles which represent up-to-date guns with modern electronic and radar equipment. An official naval spokesman said that following the modernisation the battleship will be included in the American Seventh Fleet in the Pacific.

The U.S. Navy is being built up in the context of a marked increase in U.S. war preparations under the Reagan administration. Washington is planning to spend over 1.6 trillion dollars on military purposes within the next five years.

Under this programme which is designed to upset the present approximate balance of forces and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration is trying hard to "push through" Congress its dangerous plans to deploy new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and is developing B-1 and Stealth bombers and other types of modern dangerous arms. The United States is trying to upset the military balance in Europe with the help of the so-called "zero option" suggested by Reagan and demanding unilateral disarmament from the Soviet Union, and by deploying in West European countries 572 cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles which may be used against the Soviet Union as strategic weapons. Furthermore Washington turns down any constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the arms race and reducing the danger of nuclear war.

...At the Long Beach ceremony President Reagan again spoke cynically of his love of peace. But Washington's actions and plans point to the contrary, namely, that the USA is pushing the world toward a nuclear disaster.

Reagan on Naval Buildup

LD291700 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 29 TASS -- TASS writer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In speeches of U.S. President Ronald Reagan on military issues one traces an interesting regularity. When substantiating programmes of deploying new nuclear armaments, the President invariably mounts his hobby-horse, picturing dramatic scenes of "U.S. obvious lagging behind actually in all indices of military might." When Reagan has to make a speech at ceremonies to commission new systems of American arms, he, as a rule, casts off the mask of a peace-maker and most enthusiastically dwells on his plans of ensuring military superiority of the United States. Thus, at a press conference in October 1981, when setting forth the American programme of building up strategic armaments, Reagan, all of a sudden departing from the earlier prepared text, said that "the Russians have superiority on the sea", and that brought American admirals into confusion.

At the ceremony of bringing the American battleship New Jersey into service on December 28 this year, the President, in line with his manner of speech, announced his firm determination to attain U.S. superiority in armaments on the sea. Professing the USA's loyalty to the idea of freedom in using seas, Reagan asserted that freedom can be ensured only in case of domination of the U.S. Navy on the sea, under water and in air space over the sea surface. Superiority on the seas is a necessity for the United States, Reagan said.

Representatives of the U.S. Administration qualify the appearance in the Soviet Navy of the aircraft carriers Kiev and Minsk and the atomic missile cruiser Kirov as "a grave threat to the West". But the United States has 21 aircraft carriers, and now [as received] one but 9 missile cruisers. For the number of nuclear charges aboard strategic submarines the United States has almost triple superiority over the Soviet Union. The U.S. Navy started receiving new Ohio submarines, with each submarine having 24 ballistic missiles (192 nuclear warheads).

More than half of U.S. strategic submarines are invariably engaged in combat patrolling of areas which ensure a possibility of dealing nuclear strikes in the whole depth of the territory of the USSR. Certainly, the Soviet Union's superiority in armaments on the sea is out of the question. And the President, certainly, cannot but know about that. The U.S. "window of vulnerability" on the sea is yet another mere fabrication of the Pentagon representatives who seek to have more money for military needs from the Congress.

Outright calls made by President Reagan for attaining U.S. superiority in sea armaments make one wary. In the era of nuclear missile armaments it is not superiority but parity which is the guarantee of military-political stability in the world, and consequently, security of both sides. But it should be noted that representatives of the U.S. Administration cannot bear the very terms "parity", "equal security", "equilibrium" and as far as possible seek to avoid the use of these terms in their public speeches.

MOSCOW REJECTS LEHMAN'S NORWEGIAN SEA, CUBA VIEW

Norwegian Sea Buildup Criticized

LD291705 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Dec 82

["The 'Geography' of John Lehman, U.S. Secretary of the Navy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes: Every schoolboy knows that although the Norwegian Sea is called "Norwegian," it does not belong either to Norway or, moreover, to the NATO military bloc, of which Norway is a member. This sea is part of the world's oceans; that is, the property of all inhabitants of our planet. However, John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, has his own view on this. Guided by the Reagan administration's hegemonistic doctrine on the achievement of military superiority over everyone, and above all over the USSR, the U.S. secretary of the Navy declared in an interview in THE WASHINGTON POST the the U.S. should "have the capability of seizing control of the Norwegian Sea." For this it is necessary, in his words, to send U.S. submarines there and U.S. Air Force units to support them.

Lehman admitted that a considerable number of submarines, military ships and underwater mines of the U.S. Air Force and its NATO allies are already in this region. Incidentally, were not the reports about the appearance of "unknown objects" in Scandinavian waters that have been periodically appearing in the world's press connected with this?

According to Lehman, the U.S. Naval presence in this region will not only be extended but will also be brought as close as possible to the Soviet borders. The Pentagon also intends to substantially widen its network of airbases on Norwegian territory. Without, apparently, seeing any difference between the Norwegian Sea and, say, Lake Michigan, the American secretary expounded on the "Soviet threat" that allegedly exists in that region, supposing that such an unpardonable lie gives Washington grounds for moving its military flotilla wherever it chooses and for establishing "control" wherever it pleases. The pronouncements by the secretary of the Navy once again confirm that the Reagan administration sees Western Europe exclusively as a theater of combat operations and would like to control not only the land and the air but all the seas that wash the continent.

U.S. plans for the preparation for war in Europe, including nuclear war, are widely known. They consist of the creation on the territory of NATO countries, including Norway, of caches of U.S. heavy military technology and armaments to supply major contingents of U.S. troops transferred from beyond the ocean, and the imposition on Western Europe of U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles. Finally, they include the establishment of Navy supremacy in international waters many thousands of kilometers from the U.S. shores. All this cannot but arouse a natural anxiety on the continent. The intensification of U.S. military preparations in Western Europe, and its crude and unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of European countries, not only infringe upon the sovereignty and contradict the vital interests of the European peoples, but also place the security of the continent under threat. Among the West European public, an understanding is growing of the fact that Europe should be protected from the tyranny of Washington's military and political strategists.

Dmitriyev on Lehman View of Cuba

LD260626 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] The United States secretary of the Navy, John Lehman, has told the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES that the main threat to the United States comes from Soviet Naval and Air Forces based in Cuba. We bring you a comment by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev.

Mr Lehman turns 40 in January. As a man full of pep he advances ideas that are fresh and unorthodox. His interview with the WASHINGTON TIMES is no exception. Judge for yourselves. According to John Lehman the Soviet Union has deployed many torpedo boats, one new frigate, two attack submarines and MIG-23 fighters in Cuba. The forces are so formidable that to deal with Cuba now, Mr Lehman has stressed, the United States would have to pull back its forces from Europe. So while the United States invades Cuba the running Russians will take over Europe.

The United States Navy consists of 425 combat vessels. Naturally, it is not enough to protect American and NATO sea lanes from torpedo boats, one frigate and two attack submarines. And that is why John Lehman wants a navy of 600 ships. What I personally like about some American officials is that they can see anything with such a disarming candor that instead of being angry I feel an urge to calm them down. In this particular case I have a gnawing sense of guilt about such a terrible thing as frightening the United States secretary of the Navy with those torpedo boats and a new class frigate and also those two submarines. After all the United States is so vulnerable.

The last time the United States moved in the shadow of a mortal threat from Cuba was in 1979 when a Senator Frank Church broke the news about the Soviet infantry brigade that was posed to invade the United States. Senator Frank Church was fed this information by the Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA people knew Mr Church sought reelection to the Senate next year so he was the right man to awaken the nation to the danger. While Mr Church sought reelection CIA and Pentagon officials together with the hawks in the Senate sought to kill the Soviet-American SALT-II treaty. So they figured out that if the nationwide alarm was sounded by a man with a reputation for being a liberal there would be more chances to torpedo the treaty. The planning was flawless but for one thing: while the SALT-II treaty was never ratified by the Senate Frank Church was never reelected. The issue of the Soviet frigate withered away.

I have an urge to cuddle John Lehman in my arms, stroke his head and tell him not to be afraid of those torpedo boats and the new type frigate. It is bad for his nerves. After all their United States defense secretary, James Forrestal, jumped out of a window to his death shouting: The Russians are coming.

MARINES IN LEBANON PROMPT SENATE COMMITTEE CONCERN

LD282322 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 28 TASS -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee of U.S. Congress has expressed grave concern over the continued presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon. A letter to President Reagan, signed by 14 committee members, says that Congress reserves the right to demand the withdrawal of these troops from Lebanon, should they become involved in military activities. The letter's authors also emphasise that the President should come to an agreement on the issue of the stay of the U.S. troops in Lebanon with the Congress of the new convocation.

As is known, when the U.S. Administration sent the 1,200 Marines to Lebanon three months ago, it claimed that their "mission" was "limited in time." Recently they in the White House have not only been refusing to announce the schedule for the Marines' departure, they have been heard to speak about the possibility of expanding U.S. military presence in Lebanon. This made Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, comment that the indefinite prolongation of the presence of the U.S. troops in Lebanon would be a political mistake.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S. CABINET RESIGNATIONS, SCANDALS

Speculation on Lewis Resignation

LD291826 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 29 TASS -- Secretary of Transportation Andrew Lewis has handed in his resignation which was immediately accepted by President Reagan. According to the official version, Andrew Lewis' intention to become chairman of the cable television company Warner Amex was the cause of the resignation (the rumours on his resignation were current in Washington for long). Actually, local news analysts point out, the cause of Andrew Lewis' resignation were differences in the administration over ways of solution of extremely aggravated economic problems of the country.

Some prominent members of the Cabinet left it during the two years of the Reagan administration's being in office. Thus, in summer this year Secretary of State Alexander Haig resigned because of strife in the administration. James Edwards recently left the post of secretary of energy, on (?having been) obviously disappointed with "Reaganomics". Murray Weidenbaum resigned from the post of chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under the President. UPI notes in this connection that the resignation of the secretary of transportation might become a prelude to more significant reshuffles in the Cabinet in the period after the November elections which demonstrated the growth of discontent of the Americans both with the foreign policy course of the White House, and the notorious "Reaganomics".

TASS Views Scandals

LD292358 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 29 TASS -- By the number of scandals over shady machinations of Cabinet members, the Reagan administration may seek one of the first places in the contemporary history of the USA.

The latest such case was the exposure of the unseemly activities of Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, who, in breach of the current U.S. laws already after his being appointed to the post, continued to maintain financial contacts with a firm representing the interests of military-industrial companies. He was the latest case but not the only one. Ten government members and high ranking staff members of the White House have been caught in various violations of legality. One of them is none other than the "chief guardian" of law and order -- U.S. Attorney General William Smith. In contravention of tax legislation he pocketed about 175,000 dollars. CIA chief William Casey, it can be said, was caught red handed in affairs to buy and sell the shares of various firms. Michael Deaver, deputy chief of the White House Staff, was also caught in machinations with securities. Labour Secretary Raymond Donovan was engaged in more serious affairs. For several months official Washington was astir because of a big scandal over Donovan's connections with the Mafia when he was vice president of the Schiavone Construction Company.

The White House exerted a good deal of effort to hush up the affair which was threatening to do a considerable damage to the administration's prestige. It is significant that no judicial proceedings were instituted against any of high ranking administration officials caught in machinations and violations of legality, and none of them incurred even an administrative penalty.

'MIAMI BOMB' SYMPTON OF RACISM IN U.S. SOCIETY

LD292330 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The new outburst of the "Miami bomb" -- as the U.S. press calls the racial unrest that has again swept the city of Miami, Florida -- is a manifestation of the wrath of the Black population whose lot under the present Washington administration has become still harder. This is also a manifestation of protest by "Black America" against political, economic and social rightlessness, against racial oppression in the conditions of which an overwhelming majority of non-White people in the USA live. Overt racism has become a criterion of U.S. society where Black and coloured citizens are virtually pariahs. Racial oppression and social antagonism are inseparable companions in present-day America.

The now increasing economic crisis in the USA strikes first of all the Blacks and other national minorities. They constitute a greater part of 12 million jobless in the country. Unemployment among young Blacks, even according to official data, reaches almost 50 per cent. One may encounter glaring manifestations of racial discrimination in the USA everywhere. Average earnings of a Black family do not account even for a half of those of Whites and at times are much lower. Child mortality rate among the Black population is more than twice as high as that among Whites.

The current developments in Miami are a new link in a whole chain of the orgy of racism in the USA. Still fresh in one's memory are the actions of police and National Guard in that city in spring 1980, who drowned in blood the Black population's action in defence of its rights. At that same time in Georgia, New York, Mississippi and a number of other states the authorities replied by unbridled terror to the demands of the fighters for equal rights, whose actions, by their scope, neared the racial unrest of the mid-sixties. In Denmark, and somewhat earlier in Los Angeles, hundreds of Black died of bullets fired by police.

The notorious Ku Klux Klan has reared its head under the present Washington administration. In November this year in Washington the police, protecting the advocates of racism hatred, staged a veritable battle among those who protested against the orgy of racism. The present events in Miami show the true value of the Reagan administration's assertions as to equality and human rights in the USA. In U.S. society, which is afflicted with a paralysis of racism, such assertions are a pure deception.

NEW BOOK ON CIA, INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, REVIEWED

LD300050 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1647 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Stop, America!" "Return to your senses!" "Stop coercion at home and overseas!" These words of Martin Luther King, one of those who died in the United States at the hand of a hired assassin, involuntarily come to mind when one reads a new book called "International Terrorism and the CIA" ["Mezhdunarodnyy Terrorizm i TSRU"], which has just been published by Progress Publishing House in Moscow.

This book, which has been wholly compiled on the basis of documents and facts acquired mainly from Western, including American, sources, is yet another illustration of the indisputable fact that the policy of force, pusued by the United States is inseparable from the encouragement of aggression and international terrorism. We need not delve into history, which shows that in the period 1946-1975 alone the United States directly or indirectly resorted on 215 occasions to the use of force or threatened other states with military interference.

But here are facts of the present day: It is the United States that has unleashed and is continuing an undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan. It is the United States, the accomplice of the Israeli aggressor, which has inflicted a bloody orgy on the soul of sovereign Lebanon. It is the United States that is arming and inciting the Salvadoran junta to more and more new crimes, waging a war against its own people. Is all this not the most open unconcealed terrorism?

The book in question also lists numerous irrefutable facts of the terrorist criminal activity of the CIA and other American special services. The national hero of the Congo, P. Lumumba, President of Chile S. Alende, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh M. Rahman, General Secretary of the African Party of Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) A. Cabral -- such is the far-from-complete list of the victims of "special operations" carried out by the CIA or its agents.

"No, political terrorism is not needed by socialism, is not needed by the peoples of developing countries; all who struggle for the revolutionary reconstruction of the world, for social progress and national freedom are convinced that history is working for them, and reject terrorism on principle," the book says. "It is only needed by imperialism, which has no future, and which resorts to the most sordid criminal means, unsuccessfully trying to turn back the wheel of history."

RPP DISCUSSES U.S. AREAS OF VITAL INTEREST

OW190604 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Glebov's talk: "Where Is the Limit to Areas of Vital U.S. Interests?"]

[Excerpts] Listeners, when touching on the bad penomena in international life, those who have anti-Soviet sentiments in many countries always attribute them to the results of the contention for hegemony between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. They attempt to equate the policy of the Soviet Union -- actually the first socialist state -- with that of the United States, the greatest imperialist power. They blame the Soviet Union for the crimes of imperialism against the people of all countries. However, the implementation of policy has successfully refuted all tricks. In our series of talks entitled "U.S. Hegemonism Is a Threat to the People of All Countries," we have cited specific facts to prove our points. Now please listen to our station observer Glebov's talk: "Where Is the Limit to Areas of Vital U.S. Interest?"

Along with the strengthening of U.S. the imperialists' aggressive policy, leaders of U.S. military-industrial conglomerates have been increasingly talking about the so-called areas of vital U.S. interests. Washington has already listed all of Latin America as one of the notorious areas of vital U.S. interests." U.S. monopoly capital has turned Latin America into its hereditary territory and relentlessly exploited it. In recent years the U.S. imperialists' appetite for hegemony has become greater and greater. This can be fully proved by the listing of many places in Europe, Asia, and Africa as notorious areas of vital U.S. interests.

The U.S. imperialists' intention to defend these areas has deepened the dangerous nature of their ambition for open expansion. The U.S. imperialists have rigged up Rapid Deployment Forces which can be dispatched at any time to any place designated by the Pentagon. They have set up a network of military bases in all parts of the world and stationed troops in many countries. Bellicose U.S. elements have turned many countries into arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons. The United States has built over 2,500 large and small military bases in all parts of the world.

The ranking spokesmen of the White House and the Pentagon say all this is used to protect the security of the areas of vital U.S. interests. But who is menacing their security? According to U.S. propaganda, it seems that the United States and the whole world are facing the dangerous Soviet threat. However, all the world knows no such threat has ever existed. The Soviet Union has never attacked any country, nor does it intend to invade any country.

It should be pointed out that the U.S. imperialists have also placed the Chinese territory of Taiwan under their control, regarded it as an aircraft carrier which never sinks and considered Taiwan another area of vital U.S. interests. The United States has only one purpose on its mind: to turn China into the bull's-eye aimed at by nuclear guided missiles and the artillery on the unsinkable carrier. Taiwan is an important link in a chain of U.S. military bases tightly encircling the People's Republic of China like a half moon.

BOOK CHRONICLES GROWTH IN U.S. MILITARY SPENDING

LD301342 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 30 TASS -- Ronald Reagan's administration and the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism standing behind it have put forward the task of gaining military superiority over the USSR at any cost, says the book "Bloody Tracks of American Imperialism", brought out by the Mysl publishers. Its authors, Soviet journalists, scientists and writers reveal the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, which, for the sake of its selfish goals, is ready to put at stake the vital interests of mankind.

To justify their militarist goals, U.S. leading political and military figures advance a deliberately false thesis about the "lag" of the United States and NATO in the military sphere. This method, the book stresses, is far from being new, it was repeatedly used in the past to "justify" the spiralling by the United States of another round in the arms race. However, the authors of the book point out, never before has U.S. imperialism advanced such an extensive and long-term programme of arms buildup as the one proposed and implemented by the Reagan administration.

In accordance with the U.S.-developed programme for 1982-1986, the total military spending over this period will amount to 1.5 trillion dollars. The annual growth of military expenditures in real terms is scheduled for this period to be on the level of 8.6 percent a year, whereas the rates of gross national product growth, according to American estimates, will hardly exceed 3.5 percent a year. The share of military spending in the U.S. federal budget will grow from 24.3 percent in 1980 to 36 percent in 1985.

By building up its own military potential, the United States also supplies large quantities of arms and military equipment to other countries. Over the past ten years the value of U.S. military exports more than quadrupled and reached 17.5 billion dollars in 1980. The U.S. share in the world arms sale is now 45 percent.

DRA GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECLARATION ON U.S. POLICY

LD291636 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul December 29 TASS -- BAKHTAR agency reports that the government of Afghanistan issued here today a declaration which says in part: From the very beginning of the April Revolution the imperialists of the world and their allies led by the world notorious USA began on the one hand the undeclared war against the DRA and unleashed, on the other hand, through their big subversive propaganda machinery a psychological war against our country. In all these subversive and interventionist activities against our independent, non-aligned and revolutionary country, the DRA, which are taking new dimensions and new forms, the United States has always been in the forefront.

Recently the U.S. President Ronald Reagan has clearly declared in a statement that his government would continue the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The ruler of White House once again addressed the counter-revolutionary mercenaries and bandits as, "Muslim mujahideen" and promising them the continuation of generous aid of the USA, praised and encouraged them. But it is not a secret for anybody that Mr. Reagan is raising his false cry for the defence of Islam in Afghanistan at a time when he himself is committing by arming Zionist Israel, the greatest and unprecedented in history crimes against the Muslim peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and other Muslim nations of the Middle East.

Mr. Reagan calls the brotherly and selfless aid of the Soviet Union to our people who are subjected to a foreign aggression, as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan while he himself is directly involved in the criminal and predatory wars against the awakened peoples of Afghanistan, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Chile, Ethiopia, Angola, South Africa and other independent countries of the world and thus trampling upon their independence and national sovereignty.

The ruler of the so-called "free world" once again reiterated the baseless and sham allegations of the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. In spite of the fact that these absolutely false claims of his were rejected by the authoritative international organizations and experts, Mr. Reagan still tries to hoodwink the world public and to hide deceitfully the obvious fact from the world public that it is the United States itself which is expanding the production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological weapons and placing hand-grenades filled with chemical charges and other chemical weapons at the disposal of the hired counter-revolutionary bandits who use that against the innocent civilians of Afghanistan.

The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares that despite the armed interference and propagandistic hue and cry of the United States and its accomplices against our country, the working people of Afghanistan are advancing fearlessly and with full confidence on the way they have chosen and are constructing a new life in the country.

About the demagogical and hypocritical assertions of the Reagan administration allegedly concerning the solution of issues around Afghanistan, the DRA Government declares that the real way to resolve the situation around Afghanistan, as suggested in the proposals dated May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981 of the DRA Government, can be paved only by ending the armed aggression undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and respecting the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. They should know it in Washington that the people of Afghanistan will in no way yield to the pressures of imperialists. And the impudent call for the continuation of the unjust war against the people and the government of Afghanistan is the main obstacle in the way of peaceful solution of the issues around Afghanistan and that they cannot achieve their ominous goals through this way.

BTA BOOKLET DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN POPE ATTACK

LD292246 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia December 29 TASS -- The disgusting propaganda campaign started in the West over Bulgaria's alleged involvement in last May's attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II is saturated with lies, stresses a booklet brought out by the Bulgarian official news agency BTA. The booklet is entitled "The Anatomy of Slander."

The booklet includes documents and other material exposing provocative insinuations aimed at discrediting the policy of peace and cooperation pursued by Bulgaria and other countries of the socialist community.

It is patently obvious, says the booklet, that this anti-Bulgarian, anti-socialist campaign is being carried out in keeping with a pre-planned scenario. It is nothing else than a political provocation in the spirit of the U.S. President-proclaimed "crusade" against communism.

The provocative campaign was started by the American magazine READER'S DIGEST. Then the lie was picked up by U.S. television company NBC, which cooked a "documentary film" full of absurd inventions, and by one of the centers of anti-communism, the radio station "Free Europe." The U.S. Administration exerted direct pressure on Italy's judicial bodies demanding that they link the assassination attempt with Bulgaria.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, which has always categorically denounced international terrorism, the booklet says, was not involved and can have nothing to do with the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II.

Those who, contrary to all logic and common sense, are trying to maintain the opposite, are after kindling the feeling of hostility toward the countries of the socialist community and distracting public attention to a certain extent from the militarist psychosis in the West, which comes as a source of growing concern to the wide sections of the population.

HONECKER INVITES GROMYKO TO GDR FOR JAN VISIT

LD291543 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko is to go the German Democratic Republic in the second half of January 1983 for an official friendly visit at the invitation of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker.

GREETINGS TO ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU

LD291534 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council fo Ministers of the USSR have congratulated the working people of Romania upon the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the country as a people's republic.

"We wish you, all the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania new successes in building a developed socialist society, in the struggle for peace and international security," it is said in the telegram addressed to the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and the prime minister of the country's government Constantin Dascalescu.

We express confidence that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries both in the bilateral respect and within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance will further develop on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism."

WARSAW SEJM SESSION OPENS; JARUZELSKI PRESENT

LD281410 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw December 28 TASS -- A session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic opened here today. Deputies will examine draft plans of the country's economic and social development for the period ending in 1985 and the guidelines of the development of national economy for 1986-1990, as well as a draft state budget for 1983 and other questions.

The session of the Sejm is being attended by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Session Ends

LD291822 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw December 29 TASS -- A two-day session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic ended here today. The deputies after the discussion adopted the decision on the draft plan of economic and social development of the country up to 1985, the Law on the State Budget for 1983, and also a number of documents linked with the financial-credit policy of the state for 1983, other laws and decisions.

As is noted in the decision of the Sejm, to extricate the country from the economic crisis, to gradually restore equilibrium in the home market and in the State Budget, to advance the national economy is the main direction of Poland's economic and social development.

The session was attended by first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski.

STOLPOVSKIY CONDEMNS U.S. 'ANTI-POLISH' MEASURES

PM221227 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Dec 82 p 3

[B. Stolpovskiy article: "Attention: Sabotage: Strikebreakers"]

[Text] It seems that official Washington circles consider the day wasted if they do not organize another attack on the socialist countries. A new anti-Polish campaign has now been launched. As we see from U.S. press reports, Washington has decided to hold a spectacular event, directed against Poland and the whole socialist community, on 12 December, on the pretext of a so-called "show of solidarity with Poland."

It is not the first time that this kind of campaign has been organized by those who have not reconciled themselves to the decisive measures of Poland's Government and people to normalize the situation in the country. At the start of the year an anti-Polish propaganda television spectacular "for the whole world" was staged like a Hollywood hit, on the initiative of the present administration and with the direct participation of President Reagan. It stimulated nothing but disgust for the inferior methods of the "show's" actors and producers and amazement at the depths to which the frenzied knights of the "crusade" against the socialist countries could sink.

The failure which overtook the organizers of the television spectacle was to no avail. Now, the Washington administration has decided to have an orgy, so to speak, on a national scale. Congressmen are involved in its organization. Senator Percy submitted a resolution to the Senate to demonstrate that the United States allegedly feels an "unshakable respect for freedom." The orgy, fixed for this Sunday, can obviously be nothing but a new attempt at flagrant interference in the affairs of the sovereign Polish state. It violates all norms of interstate relations and flouts the principle of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Conference Final Act.

The choice of time for conducting the anti-Polish campaign is not mere chance. Exactly a year ago on 13 December, Poland's patriotic forces introduced martial law into the country in order to save the socialist gains and avert bloodshed as a result of the actions of counterrevolution and the external forces supporting it. Martial law suppressed counter-revolution's offensive and created the necessary conditions for restoring normal life. However, it is precisely this that does not suit the Washington administration.

It is striking that the start of the anti-Polish campaign coincided with the third anniversary of the NATO Council decision, adopted at Washington's dictates, to deploy new U.S. missiles in certain countries of Western Europe, which marks a step in the preparations for nuclear war. The orgy being organized by Washington aims at distracting world public attention from the Reagan administration's most dangerous actions in fanning the arms race and undermining peace and international cooperation.

We cannot fail to note that the reactionary leaders of a number of Western reformist trade unions have been taking an active part in this shameful anti-Polish campaign from the very beginning. We may recall the zeal with which the theses of U.S. propaganda were seized on by a representative of the French reformist trade union organization "Force Ouvriere" who voiced a "complaint" at the ILO conference in Geneva against the Polish Government for having taken measures to normalize the situation in the country in the people's interests. Representatives of international trade union centers -- the ICFTU and the World Confederation of Labor, have often made groundless attacks and crude onslaughts of this nature. But it is the reactionary leadership of the U.S. AFL-CIO labor union association which has been and is fulminating the most.

It is precisely they who are among the first to always support the Reagan administration's anti-Polish measures. It even got to the point when L. Kirkland, the association's president, considered these "measures" patently insufficient and accused the White House of "timidity" and "reluctance" in tightening up the sanctions against Poland even further.

Why are the AFL-CIO reactionaries making these efforts? For the sake of "freedom" and "democracy"? But what sort of freedom and democracy are we talking about -- not the sort which, with; the tacit assistance of Kirkland, led to the destruction of the U.S. air traffic controllers labor union, to the ban on strikes by U.S. railroad engineers on pain of imprisonment, the wholesale dismissal of strikers and the attack on workers of the Iowa beef processors concern in the state of Nebraska by hirelings of the monopolies with the support of the National Guard? There is nothing surprising about the fact that the defenders of this sort of "freedom" have not said a word about the fact that U.S. reaction is now preparing changes in legislation which will make it possible to use the criminal code against strike participants,

What about their position as regards working people's socioeconomic demands?

After all, it is a fact that Kirkland and his gang are more and more actively pursuing a treacherous policy of "class peace" which is resulting in a serious undermining of the U.S. workers movement and the curbing of working people's vital interests. With their help, the corporations have imposed crushing labor agreements on a number of major labor unions, which envisage in particular a perennial wage freeze in conditions of continuous price increases and a reduction in the pension fund. Thus, a new contract with General Motors, which is among the 10 biggest U.S. military-industrial corporations, will give it a profit of $2.5 billion by reducing expenditures on workers' wages.

It is perfectly understandable why the U.S. State Department has directly cooperated with the AFL-CIO in... "the search for ways to change the structures of communist countries." And here, Kirkland and his gang in their zeal leave behind even the "gentlemen of fortune" of the CIA. It was precisely Irving Brown, head of the association's international department who advanced the so-called "plan of destabilizing operations" against socialist countries, supported by CIA director Casey, at the AFL-CIO executive committee in New York.

All this unmasks with complete clarity the hypocrisy of the reactionary AFL-CIO leadership, which continues to proclaim its adherence to the "principles of freedom and democracy." Betraying the interests of American working people, they are trying to damage the working people's struggle for peace and social progress on an international scale. This is confirmed precisely by the activeness which the AFL-CIO reactionaries are displaying in Reagan's anti-Polish "measures." They are achieving only one thing by this course: They are compromising themselves still further, acting as political strikebreakers in the workers movement and in the interests of the monopolies and reaction.

PAP REBUTTAL OF NATO VIEW ON POLAND CITED

PM210955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PAP Agency Statement"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec -- A PAP agency statement has been published here today which notes:

The announcement on the NATO Council session in Brussels on 9-10 December 1982 again expressed "criteria and demands" with respect to Poland, although they did not contain the flagrant, crude formulas persistently used by President Reagan and his secretaries.

The Polish Government resolutely protests against the NATO members' usurping the right to concern themselves with Poland's internal affairs and discuss them in NATO announcements. These claims, as overt interference in Poland's internal affairs, contradict international law, violate the universally accepted norms of relations between states and signify a violation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki.

The Polish Government is guided and always will be guided in its foreign policy by the interests of the Polish people and the desire to strengthen the might of the state and its international positions. The use of sanctions, the issuing of accusations, sermons and conditions to it will continue to have no influence on the Polish leadership's policy. It should be pointed out that the NATO states' interference in Poland's internal affairs, which is implemented in the name of U.S. imperialist interests, is aimed against detente and peaceful cooperation, particularly in Europe.

For several months Poland has been the target of unprecedented attacks contradicting the basic principles of international relations -- attacks mounted with exceptional persistence by the present U.S. Administration and NATO circles obedient to it.

These actions, despite hypocritical statements, are aimed at weakening the sovereignty of our country, complicating the stabilization process and undermining Poland's international positions. Their aim is also to attempt to justify in the eyes of the U.S. and world public the arms program being forced on by the U.S. Administration and the NATO cold war champions, which threatens the peoples' security and peace throughout the world. The U.S. strategic armaments, the NATO decisions on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the elaboration of military doctrines threatening peace -- all this violates the existing strategic equilibrium and increases the danger of nuclear war, with its tragic consequences for mankind.

The policy of arms and confrontation, of which the interference in Poland's internal affairs is one manifestation, jeopardizes the structure of political and economic relations which the peoples of Europe and the world have taken such trouble to create over the past decades. Interference in Poland's internal affairs by the NATO states not only complicates bilateral contacts and cooperation, but also harms the interests of detente in Europe and throughout the world, the PAP agency stresses.

POLISH MINISTER COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD241527 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow 24 Dec. -- After a protocol had been signed on trade and payments for 1983 between Poland and the USSR, PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel asked Minister T. Nestorowicz to comment on the significance of the document:

Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz underscored that a certain enlivening of production occurred in the Polish national economy in the second half of 1982. This positive trend was also reflected in foreign trade.

Poland's trade turnovers with the USSR stand for one-third of the total Polish foreign trade figure. This proportion applies both to the process of getting out of the crisis in 1982 and the tendency in 1983, the minister said.

In the light of phenomena occurring in the West and economic sanctions imposed on Poland, rhythmical Soviet deliveries of raw materials, fuels and other materials for production are a guarantee for stable work of the Polish industry. The Soviet market also secures the possibility for Poland to sell over 40 per cent of her exports of machines and plant.

The Soviet side agreed to continue mutual deliveries of goods on an unbalanced basis, which means that next year Soviet deliveries will exceed Polish exports to the USSR by one billion roubles. The Soviet side also consented to give Poland credits to balance accounts.

The Polish-Soviet turnovers in trade are due to amount to nearly 10 billion roubles next year. But it may become possible to exceed the ceiling of 10 billion roubles of Polish-Soviet trade turnovers for the first time, Minister Nestorowicz said.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON POLISH TRADE SITUATION

PM220805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[O. Losoto report under the rubric "The Fraternal Newspapers" and The General Heading "Topical Theme": "An Important Condition"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec -- The fulfillment of plans for deliveries of output from Polish enterprises to foreign partners is an important condition of the stabilization of the republic's national economy, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

The newspaper notes that the results achieved in foreign trade are evidence of the process of the country's gradual emergence from the crisis. In the current year, according to preliminary assessments, exports to socialist countries will total approximately Z439 billion, which considerably exceeds the level in 1981 and 1980. Deliveries of Polish goods to capitalist states are also growing.

In conclusion the newspaper notes the beneficial effect for the Polish economy in present conditions of the reorientation which has taken place in foreign trade ties, away from Western countries and toward the socialist community countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union.

AVIATION MINISTER BUGAYEV RECEIVES CSSR MINISTER

PM221521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ministers' Meeting"]

[Text] On 13 December, Civil Aviation Minister B.P. Bugayev met with CSSR Federal Minister of Transport V. Blazek who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. A protocol was signed on the development of cooperation between the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the CSSR Federal Ministry of Transport in the sphere of civil aviation.

ANTONOV, HUNGARY'S MARJAI HOLD MEETING

PM2O1603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 14 December A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, at the latter's request and had a friendly talk with him on the question of cooperation in the sphere of machine building.

POPE MURDER ATTEMPT LEADS ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

'A New Record of Lies'

LD292340 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- "A new record of lies and slander, dirty sensation and political provocation" -- this is how the newspaper IZVESTIYA views today the propaganda hullabaloo, which is being kindled in the West; the hullabaloo, which, the newspaper stresses, was launched in the past few weeks by certain circles of international imperialism, and special services of the United States, and a number of NATO countries around the so-called "admissions" of extreme right-wing Turkish terrorist Agea, who was convicted for the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second. The article stresses that on the basis of these "admissions" of the terrorist, who is now in prison, arrested a month ago without any official charges against him was Bulgarian citizen Antonov, employee of the representation of the Bulgarian air company Balkan in Rome. His arrest was a suitable external pretext for launching two slander versions: Antonov is an accomplice in the attempt on the life of the pope which was allegedly arranged with "Bulgaria's knowledge," terrorism, which literally flooded Italy and a number of other Western countries with blood is not at all an internal creation of those states, but it is imported from outside, from socialist countries.

IZVESTIYA notes that most over-free are Italian press organs, controlled by right-wing socialists, Social Democrats, liberals. These are being emulated by media in the United States, Turkey, Britain, France, FRG, other West European countries.

"In the Soviet press it was already repeatedly noted that the provocative hullabaloo around that, insinuations concerning Bulgaria's and the USSR's alleged 'complicity' in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church is pure fabrication, which is absolutely unfounded. It is aimed at worsening relations between Italy and socialist countries, sets the aim to cast those relations back to 'cold war' times. It should be remembered that it is not difficult to reduce to zero everything positive which exists now in these relations if this tendentious campaign is not stopped without delay. From history it is known that relations between states can easily be spoiled, but it takes many years to restore good and mutually-beneficial cooperation.

'Goals' of 'Campaign'

LD300008 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 29 Dec 82

["Slanderers at Work" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 30 TASS -- The CIA and special services allying with it pursue several goals in an attempt to breathe new life into the White House's slackening drive to "fight international terrorism", writes the newspaper PRAVDA, exposing the slanderous campaign launched in the West in connection with the assassination attempt on the pope.

Firstly, that campaign is an attempt -- by stirring up fears around "international terrorism", "controlled by the Communists" and "exported" to West European countries -- at covering up real terrorism practised by the United States itself and by its clients, the kind of Israel and El Salvador, against whole peoples such as, for example, the Arab people of Palestine, and against national-liberation movements.

Secondly, the new slanderous campaign is a large-scale provocation against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and pursues the aim of casting aspersions on the peaceful policy of socialist countries, including that of the Soviet Union, and thereby to justify the drawing of Italy and other West European countries into the Pentagon's rearmament plans aimed at preparing for a nuclear war.

Thirdly, the Italian authorities, not without prompting from U.S. special services, if not in direct contact with them, make use of inventions about an "imported terrorism" for their own political purposes.

The search for an "outside enemy" and allusions to a "communist threat" is nothing new in the political life of Italy where the forces of reaction, including those of neo-fascism, are still rather influential. On the wave of hysteria which is being stirred up now, they would like to get the left-wing forces off to a political demise, which was, in particular, one of the main aims of the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro in 1978, the murder which, as the Italian press itself admitted, was committed not without participation of U.S. special services. At the same time NATO's "brain-washing" experts try to cast aspersions on the anti-war movement and on the country's progressive forces which come out against deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on Italian soil.

Vatican's 'Subversive Activity'

LD291426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (TASS) -- Numerous services and organizations of the Vatican are carrying out anticommunist propaganda on a wide scale under the cover of religion. Attention is drawn to this fact by the Soviet journal POLITICHESKOYE SAMOO-BRAZOVANIYE [POLITICAL SELF-EDUCATION].

The article, which appears in the December issue, notes that the "growth in the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and the activization of the enemies of relaxing tension" have had an effect upon the Vatican's policy.

"The present head of the Catholic Church, John Paul II (formerly archbishop of Krakow, Cardinal Karol Wojtyla) has, unlike his predecessors, taken up a more conservative, harder position toward the socialist world," the monthly points out.

"Of course," the journal goes on, "today's 'successor of Saint Peter' prefers in his essentially political utterances to speak in the language of Christian sermons. Nevertheless the class direction of what he says is evident. Events of recent years in people's Poland are evidence of the antisocialist activity of the reactionary forces of the Catholic Church. The notorious Solidarity, which became a symbol of the crisis that was provoked by antisocialist forces upon instructions from overseas, was born not so much in the heat of the disturbances that seized this country in the summer of 1980 as in the bosom of the church."

The article goes on to note that Poland is not the only target for the Vatican's subversive activity. It carries out the training of "specialists" in the propaganda of Catholicism and sends them into other socialist countries in East Europe.

The journal stresses that religous propaganda serves the anticommunist clerics to justify the stability of the capitalist system. Under the pretext of "defending the faith," "the true position of the church and of believers in the countries of the socialist community is maliciously distorted. Anticommunist figures, speaking against a policy of peaceful coexistence, are striving to undermine the process of the relaxation of international tension."

GROMYKO HOLDS MEETING WITH FRG AMBASSADOR

Disarmament Discussed

LD291814 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received FRG Ambassador in the Soviet Union Andreas Meyer-Landrut at the latter's request.

The talk between them centered on questions of limitation of the arms race in Europe. Andrey Gromyko explained in that connection the essence of new Soviet initiatives, which were put forward in the December 21 speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov.

It was emphasised that the Soviet Union's proposals are substantial evidence of good will, they contain all the necessary prerequisites for attaining fair and honest accord on that issue which is of cardinal significance for the destinies of peace and security, particularly security in Europe. All the states would gain from realization of these proposals, including the Federal Republic of Germany.

Some questions linked with Andrey Gromyko's coming visit to the FRG were also discussed.

Gromyko's FRG Visit Planned

LD291728 Hamburg DPA in German 1623 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn 29 Dec (DPA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received FRG Ambassador Andreas Meyer-Landrut in Moscow today for a talk which lasted over an hour. According to the foreign office in Bonn, the ambassador had requested the talk on Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's instructions in order to obtain a more detailed explanation of the recent disarmament proposals made by Soviet party head Yuriy Andropov.

Genscher announced a careful examination of the proposals which, however, like the United States the FRG regards as being inadequate. The foreign office said that in the talks the ambassador stressed the FRG's firm desire to explore all possibilities to ensure the success of the East-West dialogue on the various aspects of arms control and thus come closer to the objective of genuine disarmament.

The talk was also part of the preparations for Gromyko's official visit to Bonn on 16-18 January. The foreign office stressed that the FRG was looking forward to the visit with interest and regarded it as "an important link in the chain of the exchange of views" betwen the leaderships of the two countries.

According to a report by the Soviet news agency TASS, in the second half of January Gromyko will pay an official viist to East Berlin at the invitation of GDR head of state Erich Honecker.

TIKHONOV TO VISIT GREECE, USSR ENVOY STATES

NC292048 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] The forthcoming visit to Athens by Soviet Premier Tikhonov -- the first visit to Greece by a Soviet premier in the history of interstate relations between the two countries -- as well as his talks with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will, without a doubt, be an important milestone in the development of Greek-Soviet cooperation and the tightening of relations of friendship between the two countries.

The above was, among other things, underlined by Soviet Ambassador to Athens Kaboshkin in an exclusive interview given to the political editor of the Athens news agency on occasion of tomorrow's 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR.

Referring to one of the more important results of Soviet development during the past 60 years, Kaboshkin stressed the fact that together with social (?differences), national division was also eradicated.

The Soviet ambassador to Greece stated that his country repeatedly declared its devotion to strengthening of peace, and that recently CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Andropov stated that the Soviet Union fights for a broad, fruitful, cooperation free of [words indistinct] among the peoples of the planet.

In conclusion the Soviet ambassador underlined that the Greek Government's statements on development of friendly relations between the two countries were received with satisfaction in Moscow and that such a development would respond to the particular interests of the peoples of Greece and the Soviet Union, as well as to the duty for strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

DOLGIKH GREETS RETURNING PONOMAREV DELEGATION

PM230915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] Athens, 19 Dec -- Today the CPSU delegation led by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which participated in the work of the 11th Greek Communist Party Congress left here for home.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by K. Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, and other party officials.

The delegation was met at Moscow Airport by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.I. Kovalenko, R.A. Ulyanovskiy and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; M.Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; and other executives of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

TASS COMMENTS ON PORTUGAL'S GOVERNMENT 'CRISIS'

Nomination For Prime Minister

LD300710 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Lisbon December 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent S. Staroselskiy reports:

The National Board of the Social Democratic Party, the major political force in Portugal's right-wing Democratic Alliance bloc, has nominated Vitor Crespo for prime minister.

The government crisis in Portugal broke out following the resignation of Social Democratic Party Chairman Pinto Balsemao from the post of prime minister. His resignation followed the alliance's defeat at the local elections on December 12 and exacerbation of contradictions between the parties grouped in it. It has become known here that the leader of the second largest party in the government coalition, Social Democratic Centre, Freitas do Amraral, has already expressed his disagreement over the nomination by the Social Democratic Party and declared that he would not join the government, nor would remain the party chairman.

Portuguese President General Ramalho Eanes already held the first round of consultations with a view to overcoming the government crisis. The statement by the head of state does not rule out the possibility of dissolving the Assembly and holding early parliamentary elections, on which insists the Portuguese Communist Party and other democratic forces.

Workers' Demand Elections

LD232346 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Lisbon December 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent S. Staroselskiy reports:

Big demonstrations and meetings of the working people were held in Lisbon, Porto and other cities of Portugal. The working people demanded immediate disbandment of the Assembly of the Republic (parliament) and early parliamentary elections. At the call of the trade unions tens of thousands people of the country's ruling bloc of the right parties -- the Democratic Alliance", the policy which is directed against the people.

In a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, the participants in a mammoth meeting held in the Portuguese capital emphasized that the defeat of the alliance at elections to local government bodies and the subsequent resignation of the prime minister have been a pointer to declining prestige and influence of the ruling coalition. What is necessary are radical changes, the document stresses, which can be attained only through holding early parliamentary elections and forming a genuinely democratic government that would be able to ensure protection of the interests of the working peoole and ideals of the April Revolution of 1974.

FORMATION OF STATE COUNCIL IN PORTUGAL NOTED

LD300958 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Lisbon December 30 TASS -- The State Council, the new organ of power which partly discharges the functions of the Revolutionary Council which had been abolished by the law on the revision of the Constitution, held its first meeting here. The State Council, headed by the President of the Republic General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes is authorized to advise the head of state on major questions of the policy of the country. Ramalho Eanes, according to the Constitution, must confer with the State Council on such questions as the resignation and appointment of a prime minister, the dissolution of parliament and the holding of pre-scheduled parliamentary elections.

Local observers agree that the meeting of the State Council is directly connected with the cabinet crisis which had flared up in Portugal now. As reported earlier, the president of the republic must decide within the next several days whether to appoint another representative of the ruling bloc of right-wing parties "Democratic Alliance" as prime minister or to announce the holding of early parliamentary elections.

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY ON USSR-U.S. RELATIONS, PLO

LD301218 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Stockholm December 30 TASS -- Austria's Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has come out in favour of improved American-Soviet relations. Bruno Kreisky stressed in an interview with the Swedish newspaper DAGENS NYHETER that this improvement would become an important step towards stronger peace.

He sharply criticised the American strategy of the so-called "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of winning such war. "It is illusion to believe," he said, "that such war can be won by any side."

Speaking about the Middle East situation, Bruno Kreisky pointed out that talks alone may bring about a durable settlement of the situation in that part of the world. The Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Bruno Kreisky said, should by all means take part in the talks.

SWEDEN'S PRIME MINISTER ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD240614 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- "Military spending is money and human efforts wasted," Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme has said in an interview with a correspondent of the newspaper TRUD. "The arms race devours immense resources which could be used for peaceful purposes, for every-day needs of millions of people in developed countries and especially in countries of the so-called Third World."

"German Nazis were the first to allege that development and production of armaments 'benefit' the national economy, and that the war industry creates jobs. It was a lie in the thirties, and it is even a greater lie today. Production of armaments undermines the economy". Olof Palme said that the Reagan administration's decision on new MX nuclear missiles evokes protests even in America itself. "I regard the plans to develop the MX as a waste of huge resources," the prime minister stressed. "This undertaking is dangerous and senseless, since, in my opinion, the Soviet Union is not preparing a first nuclear strike".

"We believe," Olof Palme said, "that Sweden's policy of neutrality contributes to world stability. The north of Europe was the calmest, most stable region in the world in the post-war time. As a European country we realise the importance and need of detente and development of all-round cooperation on the continent. We intend to pursue as far as possible an active peace policy and promote the lessening of international tension, the cause of cooperation between the peoples and effective disarmament. Sweden favours the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. We are against the arms race, especially of atomic weapons, for we realise well the tragic consequences of a nuclear conflict."

Speaking on Soviet-Swedish relations, he said: "I would describe our relations as stable and friendly, despite the fact that some happenings in the past had a negative effect on them.

We have been neighbours since long ago and will remain neighbours. Sweden is striving to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union."

GROWING BELGIAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. MISSILE PLANS

PM271317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[V. Drobkov dispatch: "Belgians Against the Missiles"]

[Text] Brussels, 17 Dec -- The Belgian public is increasingly actively voicing its alarm over the attempts of Washington and NATO to force the country to give its official assent to the deployment here of the American medium-range missiles.

According to the NATO decision taken in December 1979, 48 of the almost 600 missiles it is planned to deploy in West Europe are destined for Belgium. As yet the Belgian Government, like that of the neighboring Netherlands, has not taken up a final position on the given problem, linking its decision with the results of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

During the latest session of NATO's military and political organs which took place recently in Brussels these two countries were again subjected to pressure from the most bellicose bloc partners. G. Shultz, the U.S. Secretary of State, who visited Belgium and the Netherlands during his European trip, also tried to nudge the two countries into accepting the cruise missiles.

The solicitations of the Atlanticists are arousing growing unease on the part of the Belgian public.

Yet another manifestation of this was the Brussels press conference given by the President of the Socialist Party (Flemish), Karel Van Miert. As he stated to journalists, Washington and NATO are stepping up pressure on Belgium with a view to securing the "positive solution" of the missile deployment question.

Certain circles within NATO, the Socialist Party president declared, see the Geneva negotiations as no more than a cover for the deployment of new types of armaments.

NATO GENERAL ON ARMS PROPOSAL, 'PLANS' FOR ITALY

PM220801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent G. Zafesov report: "Strange Logic"]

[Text] Rome, 16 Dec -- At a session of the so-called "Italian Committee for the Nuclear Defense of Europe" in Venice, NATO Secretary General Luns stated that the proposal to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons could allegedly "be advantageous to the USSR." Luns went on to assert, with strange logic, that "those who are opposing the siting of new Euromissiles are only increasing the danger of a conflict breaking out."

The Friuli-Venezia Giulia Italian Communist Party Federation has collected and made public documents showing that in the event of a military conflict breaking out, in accordance with NATO's plans, the region would suffer catastrophically. As the newspaper L'UNITA writes, "the densely populated Friuli-Venezia Giulia region is to become scorched earth, according to NATO's plans."

Italians are protesting the fact that NATO has decided the destiny of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of the Apennines, and demand that the government adopt appropriate measures.

MADRID RALLY OPPOSES SPAIN'S NATO MEMBERSHIP

PM271243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Correspondent dispatch: "No to NATO Membership!"]

[Text] Madrid, 17 Dec -- A demonstration of working people in defense of peace and against the arms race has taken place in the Spanish capital on the initiative of a number of political parties, and trade union, youth and social organizations. The demonstration took place under the slogan "No to Spanish membership of NATO:" for the elimination of American bases on Spanish territory "and against the militarist policy of the United States."

The demonstration culminated in a meeting which was addressed by Fidel Alonso, secretary general of the Madrid Federation of the Workers' Commissions. He stated that the U.S. Administration is constantly fueling the arms race, creating ever newer means of mass destruction and pursuing the fatal concept of "limited" nuclear war. Spain's entry into NATO will entail an insupportable rise in military expenditure at a time when the army of unemployed in the country has passed the 2-million mark.

In these circumstances, the speaker declared, the struggle for peace merges with the struggle against unemployment, inflation, and for improved living and working conditions.

We oppose Spain's membership of NATO and must exert the maximum effort to secure a "no" from the Spanish people at the referendum on membership of this aggressive military bloc.

GLEBOV VIEWS AIMS OF U.S.-ISRAELI LEBANON POLICY

LD301138 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The first round of the talks between Lebanon and Israel ended with no results. Here's what our commentator Mikhail Glebov writes:

The very first day of the talks laid bare Israel's aims. The chief Israeli negotiator was blunt enough to speak of Israel's respect for Lebanese sovereignty, saying that its invasion was due to the fact that Lebanon had shown its solidarity with the victims of Israel's aggression of 1967, and had given refuge to Palestinians. Israel, it appears, must think that Lebanese soveriegnty mustn't go beyond Israeli policy. The Israeli negotiator made it clear that rather than discussing the pull-out of its forces from Lebanon, Israel favored debating what he called a full, final and formal peace treaty.

Earlier, Israel had said that such a treaty must retain its influence and military installations in southern Lebanon. The Israeli chief of staff, General Eytan, said Israel had stood on the bank of Suez for 13 years until its peace with Egypt, and it now had enough patience to stay in Lebanon until it signed a peace agreement again. Israel has also made it clear that it wants a treaty with Lebanon on its own terms. So this is what Washington views as a historic move. What it says leaves no doubt that it accepts the course of development as directed by Israel. Washington has made it clear that it admits the need for Israel's military presence in southern Lebanon supposedly to guarantee security. But America's deeds speak far more loudly than its words. Despite Israel's acts of aggression, Washington continues to supply it with arms. It considers Israel its chief ally in the Middle East, whose greater influence also benefits American interests.

Four years ago, when the United States persuaded Egypt to accept Israel's terms for a peace treaty at Camp David, it also spoke of a historic move to peace in the Middle East. But it is this Camp David treaty that has weakened the Arab world by neutralizing Egypt and has made Israel still more confident of itself. As a result it cashed in on the emerging situation to annex east Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, to bomb the nuclear research center in Baghdad in 1981 and, finally, to intervene in Lebanon. Now it is planned to detach Lebanon from the Arab world. And it's obvious that this historic move, as termed in Washington and Tel Aviv, is fraught with new disasters for the Middle East.

Glukhov on Lebanon Talks

LD291048 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 29 TASS -- Yuriy Glukhov comments in PRAVDA on the Lebanese-Israeli talks, which began in a Beirut suburb on Tuesday. It follows from a statement of Lebanese Foreign Minister Salim, the author points out, that "Lebanon has decided to take part in the talks to secure the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from its territory and the restoration of its sovereignty." What all this amounts to is the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which demand an unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

(?Judging) by numerous Israeli statements, however, Tel Aviv has a different approach. It would like to turn the talks into a tool of political diktat and to consolidate the results of its aggression by imposing on Lebanon capitulatory conditions. Having perfidiously invaded foreign territory, the Israeli aggressors are making brazen claims impinging on the sovereign rights of the Lebanese and on the territorial integrity of the country.

Tel Aviv, the commentary says, (?hopes that) the talks will take place at the point of Israeli guns.

Indeed, the Israeli army, which has stained itself with the blood of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, continues to lord it over in a considerable part of Lebanon, including Khaldah. The United States, the backer and accomplice of the Israeli aggressors, has also joined in pressure on Lebanon. ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported that the task of Washington's special emissary Habib is to secure the withdrawal of [word indistinct] remaining Palestinian and Syrian forces. As for American troops staying in Lebanon as a component of the "multinational force", they are presumably going to play the key role in ensuring control over evacuated areas.

The patriotic and progressive forces of Lebanon, the author writes, demand an end to the attempts to turn the Lebanese-Israeli talks into an unseemly political gamble aimed at infringing upon the vital interests of the Lebanese and other Arab people [word indistinct].

RPP Views Talks

LD292316 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] The first round of Lebanese-Israeli talks has begun at Khaldah, a southern Beirut suburb, with the participation of representatives of the United States. The Lebanese side, which agreed to the holding of talks, has put forward one basic demand: the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509.

As to the American-Israeli position, which is camouflaged with words about the stabilization of conditions in Lebanon, it aims at deriving the maximum possible benefit from Israel's aggression and the open imposition of unacceptable conditions on Lebanon which threaten the very entity of Lebanon as an independent, unified and sovereign state.

In return for its promise to withdraw from Lebanon at some future date, Israel has been trying to secure from the Lebanese authorities a number of political, economic and military concessions. It proposed the formula for the Lebanese-Israeli talks, calling it a formula for talks on normalization, security measures and the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Instead of ending its aggression on a neighboring country and leaving its territory, Israel has presented insolent conditions and demands from the victim of the aggression.

A detailed look at the agenda of the talks as presented by the Tel Aviv rulers shows that some of the items provide for the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty, open borders, and trade and tourist exchange. They also include the creation of a 45-km strip in south Lebanon as a buffer zone and the establishment of three early warning stations there to monitor Lebanese Army movements.

As to the item dealing with the withdrawal of foreign troops, Tel Aviv has violated international law with the utmost insolence by interfering in the powers of the Lebanese authorities and demanding first the withdrawal of the Palestinian armed detachments and then the Syrian members of the Arab deterrent force.

The Israeli rulers have resorted to political intimidation and brought overt military pressure to bear on Lebanon through the Israeli occupation army in order to force the Lebanese Government into accepting the conditions dictated to it.

The American Administration's attitude is quite obvious. The U.S. Administration openly encourages and supports the ambitions of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon. This is exactly the aim of the mission of U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

There are numerous facts which clearly show this even in the statements Habib makes about the need for Lebanon's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence. Washington constantly brings pressure to bear on Lebanon to persuade the Lebanese Government to change its position in a manner favorable to Israel on all basic questions.

Lebanon is the victim of an imperialist-Zionist plot and aggression. The only way to do justice to this wounded country lies in the immediate ending of the aggression and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces from the Lebanese territory. No underhand tricks must be resorted to in this regard.

ANDROPOV, USTINOV RECEIVES RAUL CASTRO 29 DEC

LD291521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; and Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting today with Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. During the meeting an exchange of opinions took place on questions of the further development of Soviet-Cuban cooperation and on certain urgent problems of the international situation. The desire of both sides to further strengthen and develop Soviet-Cuban friendship and all-round cooperation was stressed. On the Soviet side, mention was made of its unchanging solidarity with Cuba, withstanding the aggressive schemes of American imperialism. The participants in the meeting expressed firm determination to do everything possible to put an end to the dangerous arms race and to safeguard a stable peace and the security of the peoples.

The talk took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding. Comrade Sharapov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, attended the meeting.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOLS WITH CUBA SIGNED

LD291428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Cuba and the Soviet Union have signed protocols on the further expansion of scientific and technical cooperation. In particular it is planned that joint research in the fields of meteorology and the study of solar activity and its influence upon the earth's atmosphere and the space around earth should be continued.

ATTACK AGAINST NICARAGUAN VILLAGE REPORTED

LD290933 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Managua December 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

Counterrevolutionaries who, assisted by the (?U.S.), set up military camps in Honduras, have again attacked Nicaragua. The Somoza henchmen, armed with U.S. and Israeli-made rifles, made an attempt to capture the village of Dipilto in the department of Nueva Segovia. Self-defense detachments of the village repulsed the attacks of the bandits for about an hour. Units of Border Guards of Nicaragua, which arrived there just in time, put them to flight.

The criminal raids to Nicaragua made practically every day by the counterrevolutionaries, are a component part of U.S. subversive activities against the Sandinista popular revolution. The end of the year was marked by a new wave of aggressive actions of imperialist forces.

U.S. ruling circles cannot reconcile themselves to the idea that Nicaragua is lost to them forever, the newspaper BARRICADA writes. Full of impotent rage, they resort to terror, trying to undermine the process of revolutionary transformations carried out in that country.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES ANDROPOV'S 21 DECEMBER SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 December in its First Edition publishes on page 1 CPSU General Secretary Andropov's 21 December speech under the headline "Sixty Years of the USSR, Report by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." It has been compared to the TASS English account published on pages P 1-11 in the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted:

Page P 1, paragraph 6, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...On the contrary. Oppression of nationalities was compounded and... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 7, line 5 PRAVDA reads: ...prerequisite for the abolition of the oppression of nationalities. Marx... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 8, lines 2 and 3, PRAVDA reads: ...time when the first lightening flashes of revolution began appearing over Russia... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 9, lines 2 and 3, PRAVDA reads: ...steady coming together. Only the right to self-determination could be an ideological and political... (rewording)

Same paragraph, lines 5 and 6, PRAVDA reads: ...core of the nationalities policy of the party of Lenin. (applause) (rewording; providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, last paragraph, lines 2 and 3, PRAVDA reads: ...social, foreign policy, defense tasks compelled the need... (substituting "tasks" for "problems")

Page P 2, paragraph 3, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...in settling the nationalities question in a state that contains... (rewording)

Page 2, paragraphs 3 and 4 are combined in PRAVDA to form one paragraph.

Page P 2, paragraph 4, lines 1 and 2, PRAVDA reads: ...conviction that only enormous attention to the... (substituting "enormous" for "exclusive")

Same page, paragraph 5, lines 1 and 2, PRAVDA reads: ...principles underlying the nationalities policy are sacred to... (rewording)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...in world history. (prolonged applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, subhead in PRAVDA reads: 1. Results of the Path Traversed and Aims of the Nationalities Policy

Page P 3, first paragraph, line 1, PRAVDA reads: ...An integral union-wide national economic complex has... (adding "national")

Same page, paragraph 2, lines 1 and 2, PRAVDA reads: ...structure of the republics: A modern working... (substituting "republics" for "republic")

Same page, paragraph 4, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...the Soviet people (prolonged applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 6, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...republics is making a unique contribution... (substituting "unique" for "invaluable")

Same paragraph, lines 5 and 6, PRAVDA reads: ...This, comrades, is not simply an adding together, but a repeated multiplication of our creative capability. (applause) (rewording; providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 8, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...accessible to them. (applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 10, lines 3 and 4, PRAVDA reads: ...finally and irreversibly. (prolonged applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, last paragraph, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...he said that "in this country there have emerged relations that have no equal... (altering position of quotation marks)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...most cherished possession!" (prolonged applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Page P 4, first paragraph in PRAVDA begins: Today, on this solemn day, we pay tribute... (substituting "solemn day" for "anniversary")

Same paragraph, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...brotherhood among peoples. (prolonged applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 2, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...together but to merge them as well." The party is... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 4, lines 3 and 4, PRAVDA reads: ...a carefully considered, scientifically based nationalities policy. I would like... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 5, PRAVDA begins: It has already been mentioned... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 7, PRAVDA begins: Such is our fundamental guideline. To put it... (substituting "our" for "the general")

Same paragraph, line 5, PRAVDA reads: ...course. But it has come to a head and its fulfillment... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 8, lines 1 and 2, PRAVDA reads: ...clearly defines concrete tasks for all the... (substituting "tasks" for "aims")

Page P 5, paragraph 1, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA reads: ...flexible use of labor resources [trudovye resursy]. By facilitating everyday... (substituting "labor resources" for "manpower"; providing vernacular)

Same page, paragraph 4, lines 1 and 2, PRAVDA reads: ...and nationalities is invariably accompanied with the... (adding "invariably")

Same page paragraph 5, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA reads: ...they have to realize the lofty principles... (substituting "realize" for "carry forward")

Same page, paragraph 7, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...USSR grow strong. (prolonged applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, last paragraph, in PRAVDA begins: Representation of the working people in party and state... (adding words)

Page P 6, paragraph 3, in PRAVDA ends: ...in our country. (applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 4, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...therefore more effective. (applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 5, in PRAVDA begins: Further development of friendship and... (substituting "development" for "advancement")

Same page, paragraph 6, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA reads: ...of solving them, creatively enriching the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy with the experience of developed socialism. (applause) (adding "creatively"; providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 7, lines 2 and 3, PRAVDA reads: ...can and must solve them. (prolonged applause) A disposition to action... (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same paragraph, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...Republics even stronger. (stormy, prolonged applause) I am sure... (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...by all Soviet people. (stormy applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 8, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA reads: ...republics consider it "their urgent duty...to do everything in their power to facilitate the establishment of a regime of political equality among... (altering position of quotation marks; supplying ellipsis; adding words)

Same page, paragraph 9, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...first country of socialism had begun... (deleting "victorious")

Page P 7, paragraph 2, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA reads: ...ways from different starting points -- both in terms... (substituting "starting points" for "levels")

Same page, paragraph 4, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...and that the community of socialist states is a powerful and... (rewording)

Same paragraph, last four lines, PRAVDA reads: ...areas of our interaction in the cause of socialist construction. Through our joint efforts we are finding increasingly successful ways of combining the common interests of the community with the interests of each member country. (prolonged applause) (rewording; providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 5, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA reads: ...fighting together for strengthening peace and relaxation of tension, further improving our... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 6, last two lines, PRAVDA reads: ...utmost to make world socialism stronger and more prosperous. (prolonged applause) (rewording; providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 8, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...support of the cause of liberation and equality of peoples facilitate their... (substituting "peoples" for "nations")

Same page, paragraph 10 in PRAVDA ends: ...prosperity and progress. (prolonged applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, last paragraph, PRAVDA reads: We respect the Nonaligned Movement whose policy of peace is making a useful contribution to international life. (substituting "life" for "relations")

[Note inadvertant rearrangement of pages]

Page P 8, first paragraph, PRAVDA reads: We are decisively and unswervingly... substituting "decisively" for "squarely"]

Same paragraph, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...and tireless struggle for durable peace on earth. (applause) (substituting "struggle" for "drive"; providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 2, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...influence have grown immeasurable. Close peaceful... (substituting "immeasurable" for "enormously")

Same paragraph, line 6, PRAVDA reads: ...scores of international documents, including the Final Act... (substituting "documents" for "instruments")

Same page, paragraph 5, line 1, PRAVDA reads: ...these plans are doomed to failure. It is not... (rewording)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...of it now. (stormy, prolonged applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 7, lines 3 and 4, PRAVDA reads: ...of nuclear war. They try to reassure people... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 8, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...a universal catastrophe.... (substituting "universal" for "worldwide")

Same page, paragraph 9, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...to break out. (prolonged applause) No task is... (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same paragraph, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...the instigators of a new nuclear war.... (substituting "a new" for "another")

Same paragraph, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...of all peoples. That is why... (substituting "peoples" for "nations")

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...contribution to the cause of preventing nuclear... (substituting "cause" for "efforts")

Page P 9, first paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...reduction of their nuclear arsenals. (substituting "their" for "the")

Same page, paragraph 2, line 5, PRAVDA reads: ...agree to this. (applause) It would, of... (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...and consolidating peace. (applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 3, lines 3 and 4, PRAVDA reads: ...same number of strategic weapons carriers. We also proposed... (providing alternate translation)

Same page, paragraph 4, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...reduction of their arsenals by many hundreds... (substituting "arsenals" for "stockpiles")

Same paragraph, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA reads: ... larger mutual reduction of the quantity of such weapons, which... (supplying additional words)

Same page, paragraph 6, line 1, PRAVDA reads: ...build-up are obviously groundless. The allegation... (substituting "groundless" for "irrelevant")

Same paragraph, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...the Americans must supposedly close [yakovy), is a... (adding "supposedly")

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...meant "to facilitate the success of disarmament negotiations" (adding "the success")

Same page, paragraph 7, line 1, PRAVDA reads: ...arms build-up will not force the... (substituting "not" for "never")

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...long-range cruise missile. (prolonged applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 8, lines 5 and 6, PRAVDA reads: ...these "trumps" are false. (prolonged applause) A policy based on a desire to achieve military superiority over ... (providing PRAVDA editorial notation; rewording)

Page P 10, paragraph 1, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...of a more serious nature and of... (substituting "serious" for "far-reaching")

Same page, paragraph 2, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...back to detente. (applause) (adding PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 6, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...targets in Europe. But this initiative has come... (substituting "initiative" for "proposal")

Same paragraph, last two lines, PRAVDA reads: ...not withdrawn this proposal. (applause) (supplying PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 7, lines 5 through 9, PRAVDA reads: ...Soviet Union, while preserving and even increasing NATO's nuclear missile arsenal in Europe. Does anyone really seriously think that the Soviet Union can agree to this? It appears that Washington would like to frustrate an agreement and, referring to the failure of the talks, to station its missile on European soil one way or another. (rewording; paragraph ends)

Page P 11, paragraph 1, first line, PRAVDA begins: We call on our partners to accept this clear and fair accord, to take this... (rewording)

Same page, paragraph 2, lines 3 and 4, PRAVDA reads: ...affairs of others. (prolonged applause) The Soviet Union... (rewording; providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...depart from it. (prolonged applause) (supplying PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 5, lines 5 and 6, PRAVDA reads: ...are the successes with which all the republics are meeting the present jubilee. (applause) (rewording; providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, paragraph 6, lines 1 and 2, PRAVDA reads: ...the millions of production front-rankers who have... (adding "production")

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...Soviet Socialist Republics. (prolonged applause) (providing PRAVDA editorial notation)

Same page, from end of paragraph 7, PRAVDA concludes the article: ...our great union. (stormy, prolonged applause)

Long live the peoples who are building communism! (stormy applause)

Long live proletarian, socialist internationalism! (stormy applause)

Long live peace throughout the world! (stormy applause)

May the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics flourish! (stormy, prolonged applause; all rise) (rewording; providing PRAVDA editorial notations)

PLO'S 'ARAFAT GREETS CPSU ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

LD282348 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, has sent a cable to the CPSU Central Committee, addressed to Comrade Yuriy Andropov, which said:

Dear comrades, on the 60th anniversary of the USSR it gives me pleasure to extend to you, and through you to the Soviet Government and the friendly great Soviet peoples, warmest heartfelt greetings accompanied with wishes of further progress and prosperity on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people, the PLO Executive Committee and from myself personally.

The establishment of the friendly USSR was a prominent event in the modern history of the struggle of peoples for their rights, particularly their right to freedom, national independence, equality, justice, economic prosperity and social progress in conditions of freedom from exploitation by the monopolies and the injustice from which peoples suffered in the past. The founding of the USSR was of great significance to the triumph of the oppressed peoples and gave a mighty impetus to their struggle and the consolidation of their determination. The USSR was the first socialist progressive state which stood by the struggling peoples and which continues to defend their just cause and provide them with comprehensive assistance and backing at all levels, in all international forums.

On the occasion of this anniversary, I thank very much the friendly USSR on behalf of the PLO, for the principled and firm backing of the just struggle of our Palestinian Arab people for the achievement of their legitimate and firm rights, including the right to return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the soil of Palestine, their homeland. I wish you much health and happiness and I wish the friendly Soviet peoples progress and prosperity. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and general commander of the forces of the Palestinian revolution

AFP: KGB SUMMONS SOVIET AMNESTY GROUP OFFICIAL

NC300916 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 30 (AFP) -- Georgiy Vladimov, head of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International, has been ordered to appear for questioning at a prison here after KGB agents conducted a seven-hour search of his Moscow residence, according to informed sources here.

Mr. Vladimov and his wife Natasha, have been summoned to appear at the Lefortovo Prison on January 4 by the KGB who reportedly told him the order concerned the activities "of a terrorist named Borodin."

But the 51-year-old writer, whose typewriter and documents were seized in Tuesday's search, believes the summons is related to his support for dissidents, sources said.

Mr. Vladimov, a (?prominent) figure in the Soviet dissident movement, has worked on behalf of Soviet Academician Andrey Sakharov who has been confined to a residence in Gorkiy for nearly three years.

Mr. Vladimov became president of the Moscow branch of Amnesty International in 1977 after resigning from the Union of Soviet Writers.

The author of an account of internment camps under Joseph Stalin, he has since 1975 been an associate member of the French Pen Club.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS

LD291458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Lofty awards of the motherland were today conferred upon the Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev in the Kremlin. Presenting them, Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades. The intense heroic watch of our cosmonauts on board the scientific station Salyut-7 lasted 7 months, and the motherland rightly honors two of its renowned sons and Communists, Anatoliy Nikolayevich Berezovoy and Valentin Vitaliyevich Lebedev.

The results of the flight have received the lofty evaluation and salutation of our party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. The most prolonged flight in history by citizens of the country of the Soviets evokes general admiration. Comrades Berezovoy and Lebedev have completely fulfilled a complex program of research and experiments which is of great scientific and national economic significance. At the same time, they have also continued the relay of international cooperation and hospitably received a Soviet-French space crew. A Soviet crew also worked on board the station, of which Svetlana Savitskaya, the second woman cosmonaut in the world, was a member. The basic crew and all participants of these flights have set examples of amicable and harmonious actions. It is significant that you, dear comrades, devoted your intense work in space to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has noted, these 6 decades were for our country a time of headlong flight such as history has not known. It was a flight from a state of backwardness, disaster and devastation to the might of a modern great power, to an extremely high cultural level, and to the constantly growing welfare of the people.

The achievements of our space technology have become an inalienable part of this flight by the Soviet economy and culture and a testimony to the enormous creative force of socialism. They are the fusion of the creative work of scientists and the fine accuracy of skillful working hands. They are an example of the selflessness and heroism of cosmonaut pilots.

The Salyut-7 station, continuing the cause of its space predecessors, has once again convincingly demonstrated the peaceful nature of the Soviet space program. Instruments and apparatus not only of the Soviet Union but of other countries also are operating on board the station. They serve the cause of peace on earth, and the progress of human civilization. The Soviet people, the Communist Party and our state worthily note the creative work of those who participate in the space generation and who stand on the foremost frontiers of science and technology.

For the courage and heroism shown in carrying out the most prolonged space flight, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union is conferred upon Anatoliy Nikolayevich Berezovoy, with the investiture of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal. By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the title of USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut is conferred upon him. Hero of the Soviet Union Valentin Vitaliyevich Lebedev is awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star medal.

Dear Anatoliy Nikolayevich and Vanentin Vitalyevich: In conferring these merited awards permit me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, cordially to congratulate you, who have lived a long time in space. Good health, happiness and fresh successes in the mastering of space in the interests of the development of science and the national economy, in the interests of our fatherland and of peace and progress on earth. [applause] [end recording]

In accepting the award Anatoliy Berezovoy, the crew commander, said:

[Begin recording] Esteemed Vasiliy Vasiliyevich; dear comrades. Permit me to express cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for their high assessment of our labor, for the homeland's supreme award, and for the warm words of congratulation. It is gratifying to know that the task of the party and the Soviet people has been totally fulfilled. This flight was dedicated by the cosomnauts, scientists, engineers and workers to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

During the 211 days of the flight, hundreds of medical-biological, geophysical, technical and other experiments, of great significance for the national economy, were carried out. This flight showed the increased capacity of Soviet space technology. Permit me, on behalf of the crew, to assure the Communist Party Central Committee and the Soviet Government that we shall fulfill the tasks set for Soviet cosmonautics by the 26th CPSU Congress and that we shall devote all our efforts to this, ensuring that Soviet cosmonautics continues to hold leading positions in the world. [applause] [end recording]

The flight engineer, Valentin Lebedev, then spoke:

[Begin recording] [Lebedev] Esteemed Vasiliy Vasilyevich; esteemed comrades. First I would like to express cordial gratitude to our party's Central Committee, the government, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and all our people of many nationalities on the occasion of the completion of the flight, and for the exalted awards of the homeland. It is gratifying for me as flight engineer to report to you that the orbital complex has been built to a high technical standard. During the 211-day flight it showed its great reliability and the broad opportunities if offers for carrying out research.

During the flight about 300 experiments, research tasks and observations were carried out, which were required of many organizations and departments in various branches of the national economy. For the first time, our space station undertook direct research production tasks.

While in orbit we never lost our feeling of pride in our people, who during the 60 years of the USSR, in spite of war, destruction, and reconstruction, have achieved such tremendous scientific-technical progress. Permit me to assure you that we cosmonauts shall devote all our efforts, knowledge and experience to the further exploration of space for the benefit of the prosperity of our great people. [applause]

[Kuznetsov] Well comrades, I again cordially congratulate you and take this opportunity to offer New Year greetings to you, your near and dear, and to all our glorious cosmonauts. [applause] [end recording]

The cosmonauts were warmly congratulated on their awards by Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dmitriyev, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Air Force Lieutenant General Shatalov, head of cosmonaut training; Air Force Lieutenant General Beregovoy, head of the Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center; Air Force Major Generals Klimuk and Leonov, deputy heads of the center; USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Ryumin, flight chief; and other officials.

ANDROPOV, KUZNETSOV MEET WITH COSMONAUTS

LD291104 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov today met with Pilot-Cosmonauts of the USSR Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev.

Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasily Kuznetsov took part in the meeting.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev described their space flight and outlined the results of research and experiments conducted on board the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz.

Yuriy Andropov cordially congratulated Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev on the successful completion of history's longest 211-day space flight and with high awards. He also wished them a happy new year and further successes in space research for the benefit of the Soviet people.

Present at the meeting were Air Force Lieutenant-General Valdimir Shatalov, head of the cosmonauts' training programme, Valeriy Ryumin, who was in charge of the space mission, and Igor Dmitriyev, head of a CPSU Central Committee department.

ETHNIC GERMANS ARRESTED FOR 'DEFAMATION' OF STATE

LD231400 Hamburg DPA in German 1242 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 23 Dec (DPA) -- Two Soviets of German ethnicity, who had made proposals to the Soviet Government at the beginning of the year on how to improve the situation of Germans in the USSR, and who had wanted to emigrate, were arrested in Novosibirsk on 17 December, according to the International Society for Human Rights in Frankfurt on Thursday.

(Viktor Axt), and (Konstantin Assmuss) are to be put on trial on 27 December for "systematic defamation of the Soviet state and society." Three other signatories to the proposals -- (Erich Lafera), (Alexander) [name indistinct] and (Waldemar Reiser) -- have already been sentenced to terms of several years imprisonment.

'EMINENT' ISLAMIC LEADER DIES IN TASHKENT

LD232333 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tashkent December 23 TASS -- Ziyautdin Babakhanov, an eminent religious and public figure, died in Tashkent (Soviet Central Asia) yesterday night after a grave illness. He was aged 74. Since 1957 Ziyautdin Babakhanov had been heading the Moslem board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Not long before his death he had left the post for the reasons of poor health and had been elected chairman of the council of the Moslem board.

The religious figure from Uzbekistan was known in the Moslem world as a brilliantly educated theologist. The late Ziyautdin Babakhanov devoted much effort in his career which had begun more than 50 years ago to public and peace-making work. He was among the initiators of all international interdenominational religious conference held in the Soviet Union in the past years.

Ziyautdin Babakhanov had attended many religious conferences abroad discussing the problem of safeguarding peace. The international Islamic conference to mark the advent of the 15th century of Hejira was held in Tashkent at his initiative and with is active participation. The motto for the conference was "the 15th century of the Hejira should become a century of peace and friendship among nations."

Ziyautdin Babakhonov had been awarded Soviet state distinctions, including the orders of peoples' friendship and the "honor badge", orders of a number of Arab states and the "peace champion" gold medal.

Ziyautdin Babakhanov was laid to rest today beside his father in the wall of the ancient mausoleum of Imam (Abu Bakr Kaffal-Shashi).

JUSTICE MINISTRY DISCUSSES LABOR DISCIPLINE

PM291051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Improving Legal Education"]

[Text] Questions of stepping up legal education work in the light of decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1882) plenum have been examined at an enlarged session of the USSR Justice Ministry's interdepartmental coordination and methods council for legal propaganda, which took place on 20 November in Moscow.

The council recommended that law enforcement organs, ministeries, state committees, departments and social organizations intensify the propaganda of legislation aimed at further improving the economic machinery and consolidating plan and labor discipline and at the struggle against wastefulness, writeups and other violations of the law.

PRAVDA REVIEWS VOL 9 OF BREZHNEV ANTHOLOGY

PM241123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed book review: "Loyalty to Leninism: On the Publication of Volume 9 of the Anthology of L.I. Brezhnev's Works 'Following Lenin's Course'"]

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House has published the ninth volume of the anthology of speeches, greetings messages, articles and reminiscences by L.I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course," covering the period from March 1981 through June 1982. Like the previous volumes of this publication, it widely publicizes the multifaceted activity of the Leninist Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo in implementing communist building plans and a consistent, principled, peace-loving foreign policy.

The book was published almost simultaneously with the author's death -- that outstanding figure in the CPSU, the Soviet state and the international communist and workers' movement and indefatigable fighter for a lasting, just peace in the world who was head of our party for 18 years.

The important result of those years is the firm ideological, political, social and international unity of Soviet society, the Communists' monolithic cohesion around our party's Leninist Central Committee and the indestructible unity of the party and people. As was noted at the extraordinary Central Committee plenum on 12 November 1982, this is "the force which helped and helps us in the mist difficult times and enables us to resolve the most complex tasks."

Soviet society's socioeconomic development itself puts forward many such tasks. The party and people implement them consistently and in a planned way, proceeding on the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress' instructions and focusing their attention on the key salients of economic building, which means the organizations efforts of the party, the state and the trade unions to mobilize the masses, increase their labor activeness and overcome all that hinders our forward movement.

A number of items in the book are devoted to this. In them the author, as noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, posed this question: "At party congresses and Central Committee plenums we have elaborated a scientifically substantiated economic policy and set a course of increasing production efficiency and promoting intensification. But the transfer of our national economy onto this footing and the turn toward efficiency is still being implemented only slowly."

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums were a major contribution to improving the organization of our creative activity. Thus L.I. Brezhnev's speech on 16 November 1981 subjected a whole series of ministries and their leaders to impartial criticism for their inadequate contribution to resolving urgent tasks of improving the socialist economy and their inability to energetically reorganize the style of economic activity and economic thought, planning methods and the management system. Priority tasks were indicated which require constant attention and concentrated efforts by the party and people. They include increasing the efficiency of the national economy, its intensification, the food problem, the development of the fuel and energy complex, improving capital construction and major social programs.

An example of the comprehensive, multifaceted approach to the resolution of problems of socioeconomic development and national economic management and of combining sector, territorial and targeted program planning was set by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, which approved the USSR Food Program through 1990 and adopted a number of resolutions to ensure purposeful work to fulfill it.

The book devotes considerable attention to the quest for ways and means of resolving the problem of intensification. For instance, appealing to young people to fight more actively for savings and thrifty attitude toward the people's wealth, the book's author said: "We have vast resources at our disposal. But the trouble is that machines and metals, grain and raw materials, other materials and fuel are not used sensibly enough, they are used carelessly rather than thriftily. This cannot continue" (p 485). At the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, which pointed out that the way to improve matters in the national economy is "for the party to improve still further the standard of organizational work in the sphere of economic building" (p 313), the question was raised of a "well-thought-out, exacting cadre policy, persistence and purposefulness in upholding state interests and a resolute struggle against every violation of the decisions adopted and still more of Soviet laws, against every violation of party and communist ethics" (p 314).

The consistent implementation of a scientifically substantiated socioeconomic policy, the timely, businesslike, concrete resolution or urgent problems which brook no delay, the close combination of ideological and political work and organizational efforts on the one hand and the fulfillment of economic tasks on the other -- these are the aims set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum for the efforts of Communists and all working people. The plenum stressed the paramount significance of lifting to a new level all organizational work aimed at the firm marriage of word and deed, the all-round strengthening of party and state disipline, the resolute surmounting of thriftlessness and extravagance and the further development of the masses' labor and sociopolitical activeness.

The formulation in volume 9 of the anthology "Following Lenin's Course" of questions of improving the Soviet political system, developing socialist democracy, stepping up the role of labor collectives, improving the communist education of working people and in particular the younger generation, and further strengthening the CPSU's leading role in communist building and its unity with the people reatins its topical significance. The party's line on communist building is unchanged. The party's present-day strategy, Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, "is aimed at ensuring that Soviet people live better from year to year and that their labor yields increasingly weighty results, and that our socialist system reveals ever more fully its humane nature and its creative potential."

The guarantee of successes in communist building is loyalty to the Leninist norms and principles which have become firmly established in the life of the party and state and the fact that the Communist Party and the Soviet people are indivisible and live by a single desire -- to advance firmly and steadily along Lenin's path. The will and energy of the Soviet people, who are building communism under the leadership of their tried and tested leader, the CPSU, will again and again succeed, as V.I. Lenin taught, in "proving clearly and visibly to everyone that socialism contains tremendous strengths and that mankind has now moved into a new stage of development which holds unusually bright potential." ("Complete Collected Works," vol 45, p 402)

The fundamental novelty and real humanism of Soviet society in the revolutionary transformation of national relations are particularly clearly visible now, on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the world's first multinational union state of workers and peasants. The USSR has traveled a glorious path of revolutionary and creative achievements. The CPSU was the first to set an example of the just resolution of the nationalities question created by the system of exploitation.

In a very short time not only legal equality, but actual equality of all nations and ethnic groups was achieved. A new historical community of people emerged -- the Soviet people -- and fraternal relations between working people of all nationalities and Leninist friendship between peoples became established (see p 544).

Naturally, the very nature of the socialist system determines the high humanism and historical perspective of the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State and their vital interest in ensuring peace and progress in the world.

Our party's prime concern -- and the consistent continuity of its policy is manifested in this -- will continue to be the strengthening of the socialist community. In unity is our strength and this is the guarantee of success in the most stern trials. Much attention is devoted to these problems in volume 9 of the anthology "Following Lenin's Course." "The socialist community countries," the author noted, "are resolving diverse and, naturally, increasingly profound and complex tasks.... We have to do this in the conditions of growing opposition and at times openly hostile acts on the part of the most aggressive forces of imperialism" (p 67). It is all the more important to strive to ensure that comradely cooperation and socialist mutual assistance among the fraternal countries become deeper and more effective and embrace and increasing range of urgent socioeconomic, scientific, technical, cultural and ideological tasks. The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely strive to ensure that relations with all the socialist countries develop and that mutual understanding and trust are improved on the basis of common concern for the interests of socialism and peace.

The present international situation is complex. Agressive circles of imperialism and the reactionary regimes under their tutelage are doing everything they can to whip up tension, step up the arms race and unleash criminal acts of subversion against socialist countries and against democracy and progress. In these conditions the unity of all peace-loving states and all forces and movements fighting for national independence, freedom and social progress is more necessary than ever. One of the most important, urgent tasks is to stop the senseless, wasteful arms race.

The initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state in this respect, including the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and its appeal to other states to follow its example, have met with warm approval throughout the world.

The anthology gives a clear analysis of the development of world events and convincingly exposes imperialist circles as being truly to blame for the tension in international relations. The book reflects the Soviet Union's daily efforts to ensure lasting, just peace. "We are for a peace," the author said, "which presupposes not diktat and the imposition of the will of some states on others, not threats, arbitrary 'sanctions' or discrimination, but true equality strict respect for each state's independence and real mutually advantageous cooperation between them. This policy threatens nobody, it accords with the interests of all the peoples" (p 527).

It is quite obvious why this policy enjoys the unanimous support of the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, why it inspires great hopes and enjoys tremendous recognition and influence among all peace-loving and progressive people. Equally understandable is the tremendous approval with which the world greeted the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: The CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to pursue this policy -- a policy which has justified itself -- aimed at ensuring peaceful labor for the Soviet people and strengthening peace and security for all the world's peoples.

The party's Leninist course is firm and unchanging!

TV DOCUMENTARY ON BREZHNEV'S LIFE BROADCAST

OW191244 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1105 GMT on 19 December carries the 23-minute documentary film entitled "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- pages of life" with Mikhail Ulyanov as Brezhnev narrating the film in the first person.

The film begins with the narrator telling of Brezhnev's origins in a worker's family. The film outlines Brezhnev's education after moving to Kursk from Dneprodzerzhinsk at the Kursk Land Organization Tekhnikum and the role the image of Lenin played in his life, his work in land organizations from 1927-31 and his appointment as director of Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Tekhnikum. Clips are shown of early postrevolutionary Soviet Union and photos of Brezhnev at various stages of Brezhnev's life.

The film then outlines Brezhnev's stint in the Red Army, his election as deputy chairman of the Dneprodzerzhinsk City Council and as secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom in 1939. Over wartime footage the narrator speaks of Brezhnev's impressions of and experiences in the Great Patriotic War are related. The importance of the party in raising the people's consciousness is highlighted. A picture of Brezhnev's participation in a postwar parade in Red Square is shown.

The narrator then discusses Brezhnev's work in the Zaporozhye region and his election as first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom. The narrator stresses the importance of grain to the Soviet Union and shows film of the opening up of the Virgin Lands and record harvests in Kazakhstan in 1956. Film of Soviet space achievements is also shown.

The film then addresses the adoption of the Soviet Constitution. Brezhnev's work in international relations is highlighted, including the improvement of Soviet-French relations and the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. Brezhnev is shown with a number of Western leaders including Charles de Gaulle and the United Kingdom's Harold Wilson and shows Gromyko with Brezhnev in Helsinki.

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES, MIDDLE-LEVEL CADRES VIEWED

PM291247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Article by M. Trunov, first secretary of Belgorod CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership": "The Middle Level"]

[Excerpts] I read with interest the article in PRAVDA "Imprint on the Land" [Sled na Zemle] by M. Bredov, chairman of Ivanovo Oblast's Iskara Kolkhoz. I believe that the paper has initiated a very timely discussion about rural cadres. More than ever before we need leaders who really love the land with all their heart, labor on it fervently and selflessly, and feel a constant responsibility both for the work assigned them and for people's fate. In this connection I would like to give some thought to middle-level cadres.

In order to become a good leader it is necessary to graduate from the serious school of life and to constantly enrich one's knowledge and practical experience. For these purposes let us make better use of various means. The job certification, for instance, is a quite good incentive to growth. It considers production indicators, the introduction of scientific achievements and advanced experience, a person's organizational capabilities, his mutual relationships with subordinates, his participation in social life. We try to ensure that a certification does not become a mere formality but is handled in a businesslike and principled manner.

Finding and training a person is only one aspect of the problem. Another aspect, which is now particularly acute, is that of securing cadres and ensuring cadres stability. This has not yet been managed everywhere. There are many reasons for this. In some places, for instance, no real concern is evident for housing and for cultural and consumer affairs. For example, the children have to be sent to a school which is several kilometers away. We have already set about implementing a vast program of sociocultural transformations in the countryside. There has been a perceptible activation of the construction of stores, cultural and consumer centers, kindergartens and nurseries. The following task has been set for the current 5-year plan: linking all central farmsteads [usadby] with the rayon centers by good roads. These and other measures have noticeably eased the exodus of rural inhabitants to the towns.

But it is rightly said that man does not live by bread alone. This must never be forgotten in work with people. Not long ago the obkom workers studied a situation wherein the number of middle-level specialists has remained low for many years. Thus, in Ivnyanskiy, Veydelevskiy, Korochanskiy and certain other rayons scores of VUZ and technical college graduates were quitting their jobs of their own volition. We became convinced that much depends here on the position which a kolkhoz chairman or sovkhoz director adopts in relation to a new recruit.

For example, the chairman of Borisovskiy Rayon's Parizhskaya Kommuna Kolkhoz, Ye. Tkachenko, came to have so much faith in his own abilities that he altogether ceased to rely on his team leaders and farm managers and to heed their opinions. It seemed to him that he could do anything and everything without them. People ceased to work creatively, became lackluster, as it were. Can such a role really suit a proper, intelligent specialist? V. Nikiforov, the chairman of Ivnyanskiy Rayon's Kuybyshev Kolkhoz, forced dozens of middle-level specialists and managers to leave the farm solely because of his personal enmity. You will be surprised to hear that both of these individuals were regarded by the Borisovskiy and Ivnyanskiy Raykoms as "strong" leaders and were shielded from criticism. Only after the intervention of the party obkom were Tkachenko and Nikiforov dismissed from their posts.

It must be admitted that a long-outmoded view of the team leader or farm manager still persists in some places: They are something like "whipping boys" [pogonyaly], they can be ordered about just as you like. We are resolutely combating manifestations of this sort of mentality and seeking to achieve a respectful, benevolent attitude toward this category of leader.

Yet another aspect of the matter must also be mentioned. In the last year or so there have been frequent instances of agronomists, engineers of economists beginning to head nonregulated links engaged in the cultivation of grain or industrial crops. There is a similar phenomenon in livestock raising too. Moreover, some of these comrades have refused positions as team leaders or sector chiefs. What is happening? The nonregulated links provide broad scope for autonomous action and creativity. Both the remuneration and the moral evaluation depend on the end product.... You will agree that there is something to think about here, particularly about how important it is to resolutely eliminate naked bureaucracy, a sin of which we are still guilty not only at farm level but also at rayon and oblast level.

The solution of the new tasks set by the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee requires the further improvement of the style of work in the countryside. This undoubtedly applies to the selection and training of middle-level cadres. The burden of important concrete matters lies on their shoulders. It is an important political duty to help them organize production skillfully and to find an approach to people.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BOOK ON SECURITY SERVICES

PM291153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Book review by V. Goltsev: "People of Duty"]

[Text] On the very eve of the 65th anniversary of the all-Russian extraordinary commission for combating counterrevolution and sabotage [VCHK]-KGB organs, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and Gorkom newspaper, periodical and book publishing house [Lenizdat] has published a big literary and documentary anthology entitled "The Chekists" [Chekisty]. [footnote: Lenizdat, 1982, 510 pages. Compilers A.V. Nazarov and V.A. Rzhankov] It is devoted to the heroic activity of the fearless guards of the revolution -- the state security workers. The memoirs, stories and sketches included in the book describe the VCHK's activity at the start of the revolution, the Chekists' combat deeds during the Great Patriotic War and their complex, difficult work in our day.

The anthology opens with the renowned "autobiography" of Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy. His participation in his youth in the revolutionary struggle of the Lithuanian and Polish working people, the hard ordeals of the underground, endless arrests and periods in the most terrible prisons of czarist Russia, and daring flights from his places of exile forged a truly titanic nature in Dzerzhinskiy. Constantly in the midst of the masses, at the spearhead of the revolutionary struggle, fearlessly fulfilling responsible assignments from Lenin, F.E. Dzerzhinskiy devoted himself entirely to the matter entrusted to him.

A revolutionary, an active participant in the October Revolution, a man who held the punishing sword of revolution, an organizer of the struggle against homelessness and economic devastation, a builder of the new Soviet state -- that was Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy. Vladimir Mayakovskiy urged the young people to build their lives taking Comrade Dzerzhinskiy as a model. This ardent appeal by the poet resounds even today as a revolutionary behest from fathers to their sons, as an instruction from the older generation to the new one now embarking on the road of labor and struggle.

The book's content shows that the principles of the Chekists' life and struggle elaborated by F.E. Dzerzhinskiy -- boundless devotion to the party and the cause of communism, fearlessness and heroism, modesty and valor, a high degree of professional skill and reliance on the people's masses, hatred for the foe and love for man, including people who have been deluded in their beliefs and actions -- pervade the entire activity of the security organs to this day.

The stories and sketches included in the book are built on the basis of materials based on true facts and real events. They show not invented but real heroes of Chekist operations. That constitutes the book's particular emotional appeal. It reveals the Chekists' grim, fierce struggle against various enemies of the revolution and socialism, a holy struggle, a struggle for supreme humane goals.

Readers will familiarize themselves with great interest with the little-known memoirs of V. Bonch-Bruyevich, who was administrator of the Soviet of people's Commissars in the first years of its existence -- "How the VCHK Was Organized". They attest convincingly that the Bolsheviks were obliged to create the revolution's merciless sword and shield -- the VCHK -- in response to the numerous attempts by internal counterrevolution to overthrow the young Soviet power, to return the old exploiter system, to place the capitalists, landowners and czarist officials round the working people's necks and to perpetrate a bloody reprisal against the revolutionary masses. Bonch-Bruyevich's reminiscences, like other items in the books, conclusively refute the malicious fabrications of bourgeois propaganda and its various radio voices which to this day trumpet about the so-called "atrocities of the VCHK." No, we were not cruel, it was the enemies of the revolution who were cruel. Their atrocities are known to the whole world. The determining feature of Dzerzhinskiy and his fellow fighters,

as of today's Chekists, has been and remains striking kindness toward people.

Another undoubted merit of the anthology "The Chekists" is the fact that a considerable proportion of the material in it is devoted to the Chekists' activity under the conditions of the present complex international situation. The sketches by V. Vlodin, G. Molotkov, P. Ivanchishin and A. Penskiye, N. Seredin and Ye. Vistunov are of this kind. They attest that the most perfidious intrigues by enemy agents are inevitably uncovered by the Soviet Chekists, who are rendered effective assistance by the working people.

The anthology has been prepared for the 65th anniversary of the VCHK-KGB organs by a group of veteran Chekists with the active participation of Leningrad writers and journalists. This creative collaboration has produced positive results. The preface has been written by D. Nosyrev, chief of the USSR KGB Administration for Leningrad Oblast.

The anthology "The Chekists" devoted to the 65th anniversary of the VCHK-KGB organs convincingly attests that the strength of our security organs lies in the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party and in their indestructible link with the people. The anthology's materials familiarize us with the hard and fearless work of today's Chekists, who are worthily continuing Dzerzhinskiy's traditions.

PRAVDA HITS FLAWS IN DESIGN OF ENTERPRISE

PM220959 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAZDA in Russian on 14 December in its Second Edition carries on page 2, under the headline "Plans and Projects," a 1,400-word report by PRAVDA correspondent I. Novikov from Soligorsk, Minsk Oblast. Novikov describes how the Beloruskaliy production association, "which was renowned as a leading enterprise not only in the republic but in the country as a whole," has not been able to fulfill its plans since taking over a new ore administration. "Who is to blame for this?" Novikov asks, noting that "the order of USSR Minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production A. Petrishchev dated 22 October 1981" blames "poor labor and production discipline" and the "unreliability of the experimental industrial equipment" on the administration.

Novikov then catalogs elementary blunders by the organization that designed the administration which were not spotted by the organization designated to carry out control functions on the project. The "social and moral problems" at the administration, Novikov declares, stem from the technical difficulties.

He concludes: "Let us recall the minister's order. It correctly lists many shortcomings in the state and work of the new enterprise's collective. But what should be added to these are the omissions by the ministry specialists themselves, who failed to perform or else poorly performed their organizing, control functions in the construction of the ore administration. Yet they should have known better than anyone that the enterprise was regarded as experimental and required special attention."

KAZAKH PARTY PLENUM HELD; KUNAYEV SPEAKS

'Information Report'

PM211051 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The eighth Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 30 November 1982.

The participants in the Central Committee plenum honored the memory of L.I. Brezhnev with a minute's silence.

The plenum heard and discussed a report by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, "On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Arising From the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Speech at the Plenum by Comrade Yu.A. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The following spoke in the debate on the report: Comrades A.G. Korkin, first secretary of Karaganda Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; T.Ye. Yesetov, first secretary of Kzyl-Orda Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of Tselinograd Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; N.A. Bolatbayev, chairman of north Kazakhstan Oblispolkom; A.K. Protozanov, first secretary of east Kazakhstan Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; A.A. Tynybayev, first secretary of Taldy-Kurgan Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; M.B. Iksanov, first secretary of Uralsk Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; P.I. Yerpilov, first secretary of Pavlodar Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; S.A. Akkoziyev, chairman of Dzhambul Oblispolkom; S.M. Mukashev, first secretary of Mangyshlak Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; V.I. Pererva, excavator drivers' team leader at the Sokolovsko-Sarbay mining enrichment combine in Kustanay Oblast; R.T. Cherdabayev, first secretary of Guryev Kazakh Communist Party Gorkom; K.T. Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council; T.F. Kuznetsova, painter-plasterer at the Dzhezkazgan house building combine; B.A. Ivanov, general director of the Alma-Ata F.E. Dzerzhinskiy knitwear production association; N.P. Ovsyanik, chief of the Tselinnaya railroad administration; S.M. Tyumebayev, Kazakh minister of consumer services; and B.P. Ivanov, Kazakh minister of power and electrification.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed, fully and wholly approved the decisions of the routine November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the provisions and conclusions set forth in his speech at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and adopted them for firm guidance and for practical implementation in all spheres of the economy, science and culture and sociopolitical life in the republic.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum approved in the main the draft state plan for economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR for 1983 and the draft Kazakh SSR state budget for 1983.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum also approved the Kazakh SSR Food Program for the period through 1990, which was elaborated in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the USSR Food Program.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee that the republic's Communists and working people will rally their ranks still more closely around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, mark the third year of the 5-year plan with new achievements in all sectors of economic and cultural building make a fitting contribution to strengthening the economic, spiritual and defense potential of the country and of the entire socialist community and to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

Here the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

Kunayev Report

PM270931 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 pp 1-3

[Abridged account of report delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, at 1 December Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum: "On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks Arising From the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Plenum"]

[Text] Comrades, the whole of our country and all of progressive humanity have gone through sorrowful days; the kind and pure heart of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stopped beating. His great and many-faceted activity is indivisible from the history of our party and our fatherland, from the interests and inspirations of the society of developed socialism and of all progressive humanity. Leonid Ilich possessed a powerful gift of being an organizer, and was a powerful and active man. It was noted at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum held on 12 November 1982, that connected immediately with his name are great events in our country's life -- industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, the historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, postwar restoration of people's economy, exploration of the cosmos, our successes in the development of the economy, science and culture.

Leonid Ilich was an outstanding revolutionary and a fighter for peace. The Kazakh people have special regard for Leonid Ilich. We all know the amount of force, energy and experience he devoted to the question of the comprehensive development of the economy, science and culture of Kazakhstan, to the development of the Virgin Lands, where he was in the front ranks of those fighting for an abundance of Kazakh grain.

After the heroic Virgin Land epic, which is remarkably well described in the book "The Virgin Lands," Leonid Ilich on many occasions visited our republic, its capital and the Virgin Lands. Each visit served for all of us as a virtual university of management, of living relations with working people, and was remembered for its exceptionally businesslike, wholehearted mood and always inspired trust and optimism.

Leonid Ilich loved life and people. He inspired us by his personal example as an outstanding publicist and major theorist, his historic services to the party and the Soviet people and to all progressive mankind are obvious and immortal, and for us he will be an eternal example of a great Communist, a Leninist with a capital L, whose memory will never fade in our grateful hearts.

Comrades, I ask you to stand to honor the memory of dear Leonid Ilich.

Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people stresses:

"Our loss is heavy, our grief profound... Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union are rallying still more closely around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its leading nucleus, which formed under the beneficial influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The people trust the party, its powerful collective wisdom and will, and wholeheartedly support its domestic and external policies. The Soviet people know very well that the banner of Lenin and the banner of October, under whose auspices the historic, world-scale victory was achieved, are in reliable hands."

Comrade Ghernenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 12 November extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, on the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, made a proposal to elect Comrade Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The whole of our party and the Soviet people know Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as one of the closest comrades in arms of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a firm Leninist, a selfless fighter for the ideals of communism, a gifted organizer and political leader.

The plenum once again reaffirmed convincingly the monolithic unity of our party's highest organ and the CPSU's firm resolve to continue to steadily follow the true course of the 26th party congress in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy.

A CPSU Central Committee plenum was held on 22 November to examine the draft plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the country's draft budget for 1983.

A long speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In his speech he noted the continuity of the Leninist work style, gave a comprehensive characterization of the plan and budget for the next year of the 5-year plan and a profound analysis of the development of the country's national economy and clearly indicated ways and means of overcoming shortcomings.

The results of the plenum, which also examined the organizational questions you know of, were warmly approved by our party and all the Soviet people and met with a tremendous international response.

The two drafts -- the plan and budget -- were ratified by the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session, after which they acquired the force of law.

As was noted at the plenum and the session of the country's Supreme Soviet, the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan were an important stage along the path of further strengthening our motherland's might. The increase in the volume of industrial production in that time compared with the same period in the last 5-year plan was 21 percent. Fixed capital worth R50 billion more than in the first 2 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan was commissioned.

Painstaking, persistent work is under way to implement the Food Program. High new targets have been reached in science, technology and culture. Everything possible is being done in the country to improve Soviet people's living standard. The working people's real income is growing perceptibly. State assistance to families with children, working mothers and newlyweds has increased. Pension provisions for the population have improved.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov particularly stressed that concern for Soviet people, for their working and living conditions and for their spiritual development remains the party's most important program principle.

This principle is firmly based on the great achievements of the country and each of its republics.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee plenum discussed in a frank and principled way the unresolved problems, which must be at the center of our attention too.

This is all the more important, D.A. Kunayev stressed, in that all the labor achievements of this year -- the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- must be consolidated and developed in each sector of economic and cultural building next year and in the 5-year plan as a whole.

I must tell you that Kazakhstan's multisector economy, science and culture generally is confidently following the course outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. According to preliminary evaluation, industrial production volume is to increase noticeably against that of last year. Since the beginning of the year output valued at hundreds of millions of rubles has been marketed in excess of the plan. The 11-month plan has been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The collectives of the Embaneft association, the Ust-Kamenogorsk titanium and magnium, and the Sokolovka-Sarbay mining and dressing combines, the Aktyubrentgen complex, the Alma-Ata cotton and Chimkent fats combines, the Karaganda confectionery factory, and of many others have marked the 2d year of the 5-year period by lofty labor accomplishments. Developing reliably are the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Mangyshlak, Karatau-Dzhambul, Karaganda-Temirtau and other territorial economic complexes.

Since the start of the 5-year period, 180 new enterprises, shops and production facilities, including the big power sets at Ekibastuz, new nonferrous metallurgy capacties in the Chimkentshina association, in the Ust-Kamenogorsk fittings, Alma-Ata pistons and Karaganda industrial rubber articles plants and in the Aktyubinsk primary wool processing factory, have begun production. Of exceptional importance for the whole country is the tin plate shop being put into operation at the Kazakhstan Magnitka.

In brief, there have been large-scale transformations on the industrial map of Kazakhstan.

Purposeful work has been done to further improve transportation communications and road construction.

The drought, of unprecedented severity, which befell the land workers did not deflect their perseverence. Even in such difficult agricultural year the republic contributed a lot to the country's food resources. We spoke in sufficient detail about our results and tasks in the field of the rural economy at the last plenum. Nonetheless, I want once again to make special note of the effective efforts of the Kustanay Oblast working people, who have put over 260 million poods of grain crops in the motherland's store.

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Aktyubinsk Oblast pleased us with their big grain harvest. The rice growers of Kzyl-Orda Oblast coped successfully with the plan. The farms of Kokchetav, North Kazakhstan, Turgay, Tselinograd, Chimkent and a number of other oblasts made a weighty contribution to the country's grain resources.

The fruit procurement target was fulfilled.

More potatoes were purchased than last year.

The economic potential development is the material base for the implementation of the social program of the 11th 5-year period. Facts speak eloquently about this. During the past 2 years, over R35 billion were allocated to meet the material and cultural needs of the republic's working people. This is cover 3/4 of the total national income. In the same time we built over 200,000 well-appointed apartments, and many schools, hospitals and other projects of social significance.

The architectural features of towns and villages, including the republic's capital, are changing noticeably for the better. Protection of the environment is improving. In brief, comrades, a lot has been done. The national economy plan and the budget of the republic for 1983 have been compiled on the basis of that which has been accomplished.

The republic possesses a reliable base for the successful solution to the complicated tasks defined by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee. A detailed report about the plan and the budget will be made at the session of the republican Supreme Soviet. Allow me to dwell on the most important points connected with the requirements of the November 1982 plenum and Comrade Andropov's speech.

A particular feature of next year is that all the plan and budget targets are intensive, but quite realistic. The destiny of the entire 11th 5-Year Plan will depend to the greatest degree on their fulfillment.

Great positive changes will take place in each of Kazakhstan's 19 oblasts.

Next year the rate of growth of national income will double. The volume of industrial production is to increase by more than 3 percent -- nearly 50 percent more than the expected growth in the current year. It is necessary to ensure the perferential rate of development of group B and to sharply increase consumer goods production.

High growth rates are envisaged in the rural economy.

The social program is multifaceted and intensive. The republic's state budget will amount to more than R9 billion.

Social consumption funds will exceed R6.8 billion. Real per capita income will increase 2.8 percent.

These tasks are complex and large-scale in themselves. The planned development rates must be achieved without an increase in capital investments and manpower resources.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from this, comrades. Success can and must be ensured only by efficient, harmonious, uninterrupted work by all components of our multisector economy and every labor collective -- without exception. The more so, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted at the plenum, since plan targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan have not been fulfilled in a number of important indicators. This applies to a significant extent to our republic's economy too, which will be discussed in concrete terms below in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

As is known, success depends largely on the ability to concentrate efforts in the decisive salients.

What are they? What are their specific features? I would like to dwell in more detail on these problems.

Take the power industry -- a key branch of industry. As a result of work carried out, Kazakhstan possesses huge power capacities. The republic now generates more electric power than the whole of prerevolutionary Russia. But our power workers have recently weakened their positions noticeably: Existing capacities at thermal power stations, including power stations in Ekibastuz and the Yermal GRES, have not been utilized in full. Hitches occur in the work at power stations in Tselinograd, Petropavlovsk and Dzhezkazgan.

An immediate end must be put to this state of affairs. We should place the work of all power stations under special control.

Today we have a right to demand that the Pavlodar and Tselinograd Obkoms and others, the republic Ministry of Power and Electrification, its collegium and the minister, Comrade Vanov, personally reorganize their activity and increase the sense of responsibility of leaders of the enterprises under their jurisdiction for ensuring uninterrupted energy supplies. Here the tasks of increasing electricity generation to 76 billion kilowatt-hours should be regarded as a minimum.

Fuel sectors have great responsibility for the uninterrupted work of the entire national economic complex. Next year coal extraction must be increased to 122.6 million tons, which is 2.4 million tons more than in the current year. To this end it is necessary to sharply step up work to increase capacities in Karaganda and Ekibastuz and embark on opening up the Turgay Basin. At the same time it is necessary to increase the smoothness and efficiency of work at existing pits and opencut mines, first and foremost in the Karagandaugol association, where the number of "thousander" [those achieving 1,000 tons per shift] teams is falling and the shortcomings which occur in production are covered by last-minute work and frequent amendments to plans.

The Ekibastuzugol association had begun to work below its potential -- it has all it needs to increase the rate of construction of the Vostochnyy opencut mine, modernize the Severnyy opencut mine, eliminate breakdowns in the excavator pool and quarry railroad transport and overcome the laggardness of the association's repair base.

The Karaganda and Pavlodar Obkoms and association leaders Comrades Drizhdo and Kurzhey should act without delay to sharply improve the state of affairs in coal extraction.

One more reserve for increasing fuel resources merits great attention. Kazakhstan has many small coal deposits. Their utilization would make it possible to significantly improve fuel supplies to municipal enterprises and the population. Some of them have been worked in the past. The republic's Gosplan, party obkoms, ministries and departments must study this problem carefully with a view to obtaining a supplement to the republic's fuel balance in the near future.

Concerning oil: Its role and importance in Kazakhstan is growing every year. It has been decided to increase production even more next year. To achieve this it is necessary to accelerate considerably the rate of development of the Zhanazhol and the Buzachi Peninsula oil deposits, and to create new oil-producing regions in west Kazakhstan. Parallel with the development of new oil deposits it is necessary to ensure the improved effectiveness of oil fields currently in operation. This conferns the Mangyshlakneft association, (Comrade Dergachev) in the first place.

The Mangyshlak, Guryev, Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Obkoms must do much to further develop Kazakhstan's oil potential. The interests of the republic and the country demand this.

Nonferrous metallurgy is called upon to make a great contribution, as before, to the republic's economy. Next year we will have to considerably increase the production of maximum mobilization of reserves and an increased comprehensive development of deposits should become the main target for the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and for all specialists and workers of this industrial branch. It is necessary to decisively eliminate both losses made during the mining of ore, and the nonfulfillment of recovery plans for metals at dressing factories of metallurgical plants. Immediate attention should be paid to everyday problems such as the completion of construction and reconstruction of ore dressing factories, the implementation of techniques for dressing Zhayrem ores and processing copper-zinc concentrates at the Nikolayevskaya ore-dressing factory and the introduction of autogenous processes at the Irtysh, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Balkhas combines.

All this must be at the center of the attention of the East Kazakhstan, Dzhezkazgan, Chimkent, Karaganda and other party obkoms and, of course, the ministry led by Comrade Takezhanov.

Next year ferrous metallurgy must take a big step forward and increase pig iron production by 5.6 percent and steel production by 2.1 percent. Compared with the current year, there will be a considerable increase in the output of alloying ingredients. The republic will join the ranks of major suppliers of sheet iron and tin plate for the first time. This is a special responsibility, comrades.

It should be borne in mind that the entire increase in the production of metal products must be obtained solely on the basis of existing capacities. So it is necessary to improve their utilization, bring about a sharp reduction in idle time and increase the productivity of all metallurgical facilities at Kazakhstan's Magnitka (Comrade Akbiyev) and the Yermak and Aktyubinsk ferroalloy plants (Comrades Donskoy, Koshkin).

Particular attention should be devoted to strengthening the sector's raw materials base, above all through stepping up the rate of work on the construction of the Kachar mining and enrichment combine and the Korzhunkol mine. The Aktyubinsk, Kustanay, Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda and Pavlodar Obkoms must sharply step up organizational backup for the uninterrupted development of this important sector.

In the current 5-year plan we must ensure steady development for the large-scale chemicals and petrochemicals industry. Much has already been done in this direction. Since the start of the 5-year plan the volume of output has increased 20 percent. For the first time Kazakhstan has started producing tires for agricultural machinery and trucks, extra strong rubber cable belting [rezinotrosovaya lenta] and belts for grain-harvesting combines.

But the tasks facing these sectors, first and foremost in connection with the implementation of the country's Food Program, the speaker stressed, force us to apply stricter criteria to what has been achieved.

This applies to the state of affairs in the Chimkentshin association, the Soyuzfosfor all-union association and the Zhanatas mine, and in Guryev and Pavlodar Oblasts.

The large-scale chemical industry in Kazakhstan can and must be up to the tasks set.

Concerning machine building: As a whole, we have been developing it in a dynamic way. In the draft plan for 1983 it is envisaged to increase this important industry's output by 5.4 percent. The increased volume of production should be achieved by the growth of labor productivity.

We must master production of a number of new products, efficient and economic production at rolling mills, and of drawing, forging and pressing equipment for obtaining parts and blanks utilizing non-waste and small-waste technology. Production of bulldozers, metal-working machine tools, power transformers, railroad stock bearings, instruments, means of automation and other products must be increased significantly.

In order to ensure the successful resolution of these important tasks, internal reserves must be revealed more fully. They are considerable. At many enterprises it is necessary to increase the load on equipment, stop wasting valuable raw materials and introduce progressive manufacturing processes, including component manufacture by the powder metallurgy method.

Special mention should be made of agricultural machine building. This sector is one of the main components of the republic's agroindustrial complex.

In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan its capacities have increased considerably. The production of 10 new types of machines and equipment has begun.

All this is good, but is far from being the limit. Next year the republic must increase the production of tractors by 2.1 percent, agricultural machines by 6.6 percent and machinery for livestock raising by 7.9 percent, and it must considerably improve their qualitative characteristics and commence production of new antierosion machines and implements and self-propelled wide-cut mowers.

Thus, comrades, it is ncessary to adopt a very serious attitude toward the fulfillment of the tasks set, remembering that the practical implementation of the entire country's Food Program will depend largely on this.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum that, as before, a central task for next year is that of increasing consumer goods production by all sectors of industry and ensuring a considerable increase in the production of textiles, sewn goods, utensils, household chemical products and other articles.

But, comrades, it is one thing to plan and another to produce. What has been planned can only be achieved on the basis of ensuring efficient work by every enterprise and production facility and complete harmony between the raw materials and processing sectors. Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere in the republic.

In the republic's Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Ibragimov) there are many "tight" spots. This year the sector permitted a fall in the output of knitted outerwear and chrome leather and Russia leather goods.

Matters must be rectified rapidly in the Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Murzagaliyev). Here the output of washing powders, household chemical products and aluminum utensils has fallen.

In the Ministry of the Food Industry system (Comrade Tantsyura) they have reduced the output of confectionery, vegetable oil and soft drinks.

The republic has real potential for not only fulfilling but considerably exceeding the targets set for consumer goods production. In accordance with the well-known party and government decisions, all enterprises must be involved in consumer goods production regardless of their subordination.

Collectives of enterprises in machine building and metalworking, agriculture, the construction industry and other sectors are called upon to make a particularly weighty contribution to increasing consumer goods production. The plans set for them for the production of cultural, consumer and household goods should be regarded as a minimum.

The plenum rightly indicated the need to increase the soviets' influence on enterprises of both local and union jurisdiction. The soviets approve composite plans for consumer goods production and can use a proportion of above-plan output for local needs.

Comrades! The resolution of large-scale tasks in the republic's multisector industry requires a high level of concentration and organization from all of us.

It is above all a question of the attitude to the plan, of strict observance of plan discipline.

We still have many leaders who make loud promises, but then waste all their energy on reducing the plan. This happens not infrequently in the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry and at enterprises in chemicals, machine building and others.

Here they use a tactful word -- "amendments" [skorrektirovat]. Strange as it may seem, the republic's Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov) sometimes occupies an unprincipled stance here, and as a result the republic's economy suffers.

From now on, comrades, we must agree once and for all on the impermissibility of changing plans. Those who introduce confusion into plan discipline must be punished severely.

The utilization of production capacities has been and remains the most urgent problem. The republic has a huge industrial potential; however, people have not yet learned everywhere to make economical use of it.

Capacities created or the basis of advanced machinery and technology are idle in the Ministry of the Food Industry system. One-Third of the mechanized flow and automated production lines are idle. There is a similar similar situation in the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming.

As regards the introduction of new technology, it is necessary to bear in mind the party's precise instructions, put forward in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum -- namely: New technology must be introduced everywhere in such a way as to ensure there is no deterioration in production indicators.

The situation demands a detailed study of the residue of uninstalled equipment and the adoption of all necessary measures to reduce the quantity of such equipment.

The quality problem, comrades, remains acute. It was discussed in a principled way at the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. This question was also examined in detail at the Fourth Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

The proportion of articles in the top quality category in the republic as a whole has certainly increased. Quality control is being carried out more actively and thoughtfully, on a comprehensive basis. That is good. That is how it should be.

However, in some places they begin relinquishing acquired positions; there have been deviations from set standards and technical conditions with regard to the products of many enterprises, construction and agricultural machinery industries, Goskomselk Hoztekhnika and everyday services to the public. Sewn articles of the Ministry of the Light Industry enterprises are not in demand from customers. A considerable amount of output of the Kustanay cloth combine does not sell. A no better situation also faces the production of footwear. Many just complaints are received concerning products of local and foodstuffs branches of industry. A recent check in a number of meat and dairy industry enterprises and bread combines uncovered serious departures from technology, shoddy workmanship and perishing produce. All these faults in these ministries -- headed by Comrades Alybayev and Tantsyura -- are generally combatted at a snail's pace.

Improving product quality is a comprehensive task. It cannot be resolved by appeals or individual measures. This is a statewide, partywide task. Imposing order in this matter must be the concern of the republican administration of the State Committee for Standards, people's control organs, press, television and radio. We have everything necessary to keep shoddy work in check with the help of economic and administrative sanctions and all members of the public.

Comrades, the further economic development of the republic's economy and the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan depend to a great extent on the level and organization of capital construction.

The construction program for 1983 is formulated in full accord with the objectives of the development of all industrial branches, of the agoindustrial complex and of transport, and is geared to solving social problems. Its full realization is one of the main tasks of the republic's party organizations. The motto: To build well and to implement ahead of schedule must become the mainstay of work in every obkom, gorkom, raykom, party organization, construction site, of every soviet, trade union and Komsomol organ and of every leader of construction bases and industrial enterprises.

Quite a lot has been done in capital construction during the first 2 years. However, the situation cannot be considered satisfactory. From the beginning of the 5-year plan there has been substantial laggardness in assimilating the resources allocated, particularly at projects in the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy projects, in the construction materials industry, and in industries producing mixed fodder, meat and milk, and food. Especially low rates of construction have been noted, in Turgay, Aktyubinsk, Kzyl-Orda, Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan and Alma-Ata Oblasts.

The commissioning of a large number of apartments, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and clinics has been postponed till the end of the year, which makes the feasibility of the commissioning doubtful. It is necessary to touch upon the construction of housing in particular.

It is well known that the republic has long since set a course of building apartment blocks of the new type with improved apartment layout. But the Alma-Ata, Dzhambul and Chimkent combines are assimilating this system only poorly. The capacities of the prefabricated housing combines in Tselinograd, Kokchetav, Dzhezkazgan and Kzyl-Orda are only half used.

The faulty practice persists of accepting indusrial and civic projects which the construction workers have not finished.

In the systems of the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Health and Procurements (Comrades Platayev, Aliyev, Klevtsov) they contrive to hand over apartment blocks with no electric wiring or sanitation.

The state of affairs in capital construction depends to a great extent on the activity of construction ministries. This applies first and foremost to the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, which has been seriously criticized on numerous occasions. Now, too, the ministry has disrupted plans at a number of most important construction sites. Comrade Lomov is starting in a very timid way to correct the existing situation. As a result of poorly organized work, large material and manpower resources are utilized badly. While there is an acute shortage of construction cadres, the basic vocational and technical schools of this ministry are training a surplus of drivers and switchboard operators. In a word, everyone but those needed by the construction workers.

The Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work is working below its capacity, and this has affected commissioning schedules for the nitrogen-oxygen shop at the Novodzhambulskiy phosphorous works as well as capacities at the wool-finishing factory in Aktyubinsk. Comrade Yerzhanov should take urgent measures to improve the work of assembly teams.

The situation at a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials (Comrade Parimbetov) is joyless. The ministry and its collegium have lowered the level of leadership; they are missing cardinal questions. As a result, the capacities for production of cement, fabricated ferronconcrete and nonore materials are used insufficiently, and their quality has considerably worsened. The Semipalatinsk and Ust-Kamenogrosk cement works have been working badly. The capacities of new brick works in Karaganda, Kzyl-Orda, Uralsk and Alma-Ata are half utilized. Recently, the ministry was subjected to acute criticism at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and we expect Comrade Parimbetov to take exhaustive measures.

The tasks of rural builders were examined in detail at the previous two Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenums. Following them, the leadership of the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin) has to engage more purposefully in the industrialization and mechanization of production and make use of existing reserves.

Speaking of building tasks, it is essential to increase the responsibility of the customers many of whom discharge their functions poorly, especially in the timely supply of documentation and financing.

The supply of equipment is often delayed until the end of the year. It is handed over for assembly piece by piece. Thus, so far this year, equipment has not been fully supplied for the most important parts of the Pavlodar oil refinery, the Chimkent tire factory and the Novodzhambulskiy phosphorus factory.

Describing next year's tasks, the speaker especially stressed the need to fulfill the construction program for this year in all locations, so as to ensure smooth transition in the most important sectors without all hands taking part in the campaign and without rushed work, combined with a resolute struggle against unplanned construction.

Next year, more than R7 billion of capital investments are allocated for the development of the national economy. It is essential to step up the development of the Ekibastuz fuel and power complex, the importance of which was described at the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session.

The construction of all power seats at the first GRES is to be completed. The rate of work at the second GRES is to be stepped up. We should enlarge the construction production base and create proper conditions for people.

A large step forward is to be made in the development of the raw material and processing base of nonferrous metallurgy. It is essential next year to ensure the growth of production capacities at the Pavlodar aluminum works, the Dzhezhazgan mining and metallurgical works, the Leninogorsk plymetal works, the Kargaylinsk ore concentrate and the Ust-Kamenogorsk titanium and magnesium combines, at Zharyem and at other enterprises. A number of ferrous metallurgy, coal, chemical, light and food industry and machine building capacities are being commissioned.

For the successful implementation of the Food Program a great deal of work must be carried out in the agroindustrial complex. Large funds are allocated for its development. We have to construct dwelling houses occupying 6.3 million square meters, a large number of schools, hospitals and children's institutions. It is quite unnecessary to stress that the sums allocated for this purpose must be unconditionally used to the last ruble.

All the opportunities exist to fulfill the capital construction program successfully. But, as is known, nothing is accomplished by itself. This is why the unconditional fulfillment of the program, of commissioning projects, must be the focus of constant attention of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, of soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, and of the press, television and radio.

Comrades, one cannot understate the role and importance of all types of transport in present conditions. In spite of substantial work, Kazakhstan's railwaymen this year -- let us state frankly -- faced a serious situation. Especially unenviable at the Alma-Ata railway line, where there were instances in the last few years of administration by mere injunction, of violations of party principles on the selection, appointment and education of cadres, the management of the railwaymen was once the initiator of socialist competition. The driving of heavy trains was initiated here. All this seems to have now been forgotten.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must exert special control over the work of the railways.

In recent years a great deal has been accomplished in the working out and introduction of advanced methods in motor transport. During this year's harvest, motor transport workers operated 11,000 combines with the use of returnable [oborotnykh] trailers. This made it possible to reduce the need to use motor vehicles by 10,000 units. These are impressive indices. But regrettably, only 8 percent of working combines were served by this method. It is essential next year to go over to its mass introduction everywhere, to ensure the highly productive use of all motor vehicle trailers and bodies. This will be highly effective economically and will release a large number of motor vehicles.

Roads are being developed rapidly in the current 5-year plan. But a great deal must be done to improve the repair and maintenance of roads, to increase the production of road building materials, to use road machinery more effectively. Another 8,000 km of roads must be built and handed over for use. This obliges Soviet and economic organs to render effective assistance to road builders.

Civil aviation will be developed and supplied with the latest machinery in 1983. It is essential for this branch to continue to develop its production-technical base, expand and equip airports along local air routes as well as agricultural aviation airfields.

A great deal must be accomplished in the technical improvement of electric lines and post communications and in the further development of telephones in the countryside.

Comrades, the CPSU Central Committee November 1982 plenum especially stressed once again the social trend of all our economic tasks. Their aim is to increase further the well-being of Soviet people. The national economy plan for 1983 in our republic, like that of the whole country, provides for extensive work to improve living and working conditions. Among the measures planned for next year is further increases in state aid for families with children, additional grants for pension insurance, payments for children in Pioneers' camps, free text books in secondary schools, routine drawings in the repayment of state bonds, and so forth.

The activity of institutions in health care, education, culture and social security is improving. The network of children's preschool institutions and other social and consumer facilities is being expanded.

This year is characterized by a certain positive progress in the sphere of services and trade. The republic's working people purchased goods worth nearly R700 million more than last year. Goods turnover is expected to reach the sum of R15 billion.

Unfortunately, this year the Ministry of Trade and the Kazpotrebsoyuz have been thwarting the goods turnover plan month after month. Comrades Ivanov and Tanekeyev chronically refer to objective reasons although it is obvious that our trading organizations have sufficient quantities of goods to fulfill the plan. Only their proper distribution and the most resolute struggle against embezzlement and waste, which is at present weak, are needed. Serious instances of the violation of trade regulations have been exposed in Turgay, Semipalatinsk, Kraganda, Chimkent and other oblasts.

The commission in industrial goods appears to be neglected everywhere although the press has, on more than one occasion, raised this issue in strong terms. Until now, in many shops, even in the town of Alma-Ata, because of the irregular timetable for the delivery of products, scores of tons become worthless. Salesmen at food shops serve in an examplary manner only the salesmen from shops selling industrial goods, and conversely, and ordinary customers remain to the side.

It is time to end to the practice of turning a blind eye to all this. Trade matters are important, and therefore these problems must always be solved at the proper level.

Trade in food products on a commission basis must be further improved, their variety must be expanded, especially in (Ghuryev), Karaganda, Pavlodar and Alma-Ata Oblasts.

It is essential to improve the work of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade Dzherembayev). The task of this ministry is not only to increase the volume of production but also to organize exmplary trade. So far it is not coping with either.

Interruptions in the sale of potatoes and vegetables were tolerated even during the harvesting season, including in Alma-Ata. The production plan was frustrated and the assortment of fruit and vegetable preserves for consumption by children is extremely meagre and their quality is poor.

There are many shortcomings in consumer services, too. The standard in many services falls short of the elementary requirements of the working people. The kinds of services convenient to the population are being introduced insufficiently. They are very limited in the countryside. High-quality repairs to housing, communal equipment, refrigerators and television and radio equipment remain a problem. The leaders of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrades Chernyshov, Tyumebayev) boast of favorable "average" figures -- while these conceal major omissions, deception and abuses. These are certainly not trifles, and we must not shut our eyes when it is a question of the working people's everyday life and their mood.

Next year, consumer services and housing and municipal services will face responsible tasks. The scale of services to the population will be in the sum of R422 million. The achievement of this target must be accompanied by a steadfast rise in the standard of services, by the introduction of progressive methods of work and by a resolute struggle against existing shortcomings and abuses.

In a word, comrades, it is important for local party, soviet organs and all who are involved in the sphere of services to the working people to do all they can to ensure that trade, public catering, medical, cultural and consumer services, and municipal services to the population are well organized everywhere -- this is an important condition of the fulfillment of the party's social program.

Comrades! This is not the first time that the whole question of developing the agroindustrial complex has been raised -- the complex's main task is to ensure uninterrupted food supplies for the country.

The state of affairs in this sector and ways of further developing it in accordance with the urgent demands of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the directives of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on questions of agriculture were discussed in detail at the Sixth and Seventh Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenums. Communists and all working people of our republic are now busy fulfilling the plenum's decisions.

According to the plan, in 1983 we will have to produce no less than 28.5 million tons of grain crops. But in order to make good our debt, it will be necessary to increase the gross grain crop production to no less than 34 million tons. As is known, these targets have been reached by our republic repeatedly.

Special attention should be paid to laying the foundations for the new harvest. In order to cope with this, it is necessary to prepare machinery in all farms by the appropriate date and to a high standard, to train cadres, to carry out the whole complex of wintertime agroctechnical measures and to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for all production indices, as laid down by the Food Program.

Unlike the previous years, the production and procurement plans for animal produce in 1983 have been determined in keeping with the realistic possibilities of oblasts.

Therefore, every oblast, every rayon and every farm is duty-bound to fulfill and overfulfill their animal produce procurement plans on all indices.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, from next year purchasing prices for the main types of agricultural produce will increase substantially. We must all turn this important measure to the advantage of a steady increase in agricultural production, an improvement in autonomous financing in the countryside and an increase in the profitability of the rural economy everywhere.

This year's livestock wintering requires highly intensive work. Some oblasts are entering the wintering period with a substantial shortage of coarse, succulent and concentrated fodders. Analysis shows that in these conditions every oblast and every rayon has real opportunities, if work is well organized, of fully preserving livestock numbers and preventing a fall in the production and sale to the state of livestock products. The Kazakhstan communist party Central Committee Bureau approved the appeal of Kustanay Oblast rural workers to all collectives of sovkhozes and kolkhozes and the republic's working people on handling the livestock wintering in a well-organized way and increasing production and procurements of livestock products in the winter period. In this connection it is necessary to ensure high labor enthusiasm and maximum results everywhere.

It is the difficult but honorable duty of the republic party organization to gratify the motherland with a big new Kazakhstan grain harvest, an increase in deliveries of other arable and livestock products and to make a worthy contribution to resolving the Food Program, and we must all give our utmost in work to justify the high trust of the party and its Leninist Central Committee.

Comrade: An important lever for resolving tasks in the intensification of production and in increasing efficiency is the economical, rational utilization of material, financial and manpower resources, and a thrifty attitude toward the enviroment.

This was again indicated clearly at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. A thrifty, communist attitude toward the people's property is a task of tremendous state and political importance. That is why each of us must measure all his actions in terms of his concern for the strictest savings and thrift.

We have accumulated considerable experience of thrifty management. Achievements in the comprehensive utilization of raw materials at the best nonferrous metallurgy enterprises are common knowledge. Waste products, materials difficult to process and local materials are all being brought into use more actively.

All the same, flagrant immoderation is not infrequently tolerated in the utilization of electricity, fuel, raw materials and other materials. Some leaders display great abilities and energy when it is necessary to obtain extra funds for metals, cement, fuel and machinery. But this energy disappears when it is a question of saving resources. Here a muddleheaded, slipshod attitude often prevails. On the Astrakhanskiy Sovkhoz in Tselinograd Oblast, instead of surrendering agricultural machines which had been written off, they merely drove them into the bushes by the lake.

There is an excessively large overexpenditure of gasoline and diesel fuel in the republic's agriculture. Moreover at times these fuels pollute water areas up to a dangerous level. According to the Alma-ata Center for the Study and Control of Enviromental Pollution, there has been an increase in the content or petroleum products in the tributaires of the Ili River, which requires speedy intervention by local organs of power (Comrades Aukhadiyev, Belyakov).

There must be a radical change of attitude toward useful waste. At the Ust-Kamenogorsk oil extraction plant (Comrade Bukin) they annually burn some 6,000 tons of sunflower husks in the furnaces, whereas valuable mixed feed could be obtained from it.

The system of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade Alybayev) permits excessive losses of whey. Waste paper collection is not sensibly organized.

Similar facts could be cited about each of the 19 oblasts. But they are particularly common in Dzhezkazgan, Kzyl-Orda and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts and in the systems of the Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The work of the Kazvtorchermet (Comrade Bakauov) and Kzvtortsvetmet (Comrade Bakirov) associations is still only stumbling along. It is time to realize that secondary resources, comrades, are not of secondary importance.

Embezzlements of socialist and cooperative property cause considerable material and moral damage. Such instances are not uncommon in Guryev, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Kzyl-Orda and other oblasts.

Where the necessary control is lacking, "pilferers" feel at ease. The newspaper INDUSTRIALNYA KARAGANDA (Comrade Ignatov) recently wrote quite correctly and angrily about them. It is true that they take home, to their garage or to their dacha, literally everything they can carry away from combines, factories, plants or construction sites.

Comrades, it is time to block all the channels of thriftlessness and carelessness about the people's property, to strictly and mercilessly punish the negligent, and to know how to operate flexibly and correctly in the most complex situation.

Particular responsibility rests with workers on the ideological front in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. The party points out that it is necessary to ensure the unity of the resolution of economic and ideological and political tasks in practice and not to dissociate them from each other.

At present, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it is necessary to create everywhere economic and organizational conditions to stimulate high-quality labor, initiative and socialist enterprise in every sector.

Particular attention should be devoted to the effectiveness of socialist competition. It is necessary to be guided above all by Leninist principles for organizing it: publicity, comparability and the possibility of repeating the results in practise.

Restructuring and improving ideological and political education work means above all increasing its effectiveness. But how can there be any question of effectiveness when in Alma-Ata Oblast's Enbekshikazakhskiy Rayon, for instance, Baptist men and women are sometimes enlisted as young people's mentors? No comment is needed here.

It is important to use the full force of the press, television, radio, cultural institutions and creative organizations in ideological backup for production plans.

In this sense some experience has been accumulated by the party and youth press, republican television, the journals ZHULDYZ and PROSTOR and publishing houses. But in general, individual creative unions, first and foremost the unions of writers, journalists and cinematographers, must step up their activity in the sphere of resolving the tasks which were clearly formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress.

The mass information and propaganda media and the entire ideological activ, in the conditions of the significant exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena, must devote special attention to the class assessment of events, the flexibility and accessibility of all forms of propaganda and their conclusiveness.

Comrades! The scale and complexity of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum make high demands on the activity of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov notes, slogans alone will not advance matters -- great organizational work is needed everywhere from party organizations, economic leaders and engineering and technical workers, so that each task is examined not only as it relates to each sector, but as it relates to each plant, each shop or section and, if you like, each person's job. Here, party committees at all levels and primary party organizations must act as the prime organizing force. Many of these in the republic have a work style distinguished by persistence, the capacity to take a long-term view and the ability to rely on the creative energy of Communists and nonparty people.

Thus, for instance, Kustanay Oblast's Fedorovskiy Raykom is carrying out purposeful work to improve the standard of arable farming and boost livestock raising.

High efficiency and the ability to keep pace with the times is characteristic of the activity of Pavlodar, Balkhash and Kentau Gorkoms and Kamyshninskiy, Taranovskiy, Enbekshilderskiy and Pakhtaaralskiy Raykoms.

There are people setting a good example. But unfortunately, despite the wealth of such examples, some party gorkoms and raykoms operate in the old way, with inertia and without initiative. Their apparatus workers waste much time on paperwork and act as substitutes for soviet and economic organs.

The control and verification of execution of decisions is still a weak link. East Kazakhstan Oblast's Ulanskiy Party Raykom has examined the situation in arable farming 20 times in the bureau and at plenums in recent years, yet the standard of farming is falling in the rayon, crop rotations are being assimilated only poorly and inefficient use is made of irrigated land.

The party's course of efficiency and quality dictates the need for special concern about the depth, scientific basis and effectiveness of the resolutions adopted and the measures implemented. Not the number of papers and sessions, but effective control, practical results -- these are the overall criteria for assessing our activity.

In this connection it is apposite to recall a request from V.I. Lenin. He wrote: "For the love of God, send some people to prison for red tape! Otherwise you can make no sense of anything."

The role and responsibility of cadres in the implementation of the urgent, fundamentally new directives of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum are increasing immeasurably, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stated with special force.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must step up their education in a spirit of high competence, effective discipline and irreproachable honesty.

Party organs are receiving warnings about incorrect conduct by individual leaders. This has been observed in Aktyubinsk Oblast in particular. But intervention by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee was needed for the necessary conclusions to be drawn. They were drawn, right up to dismissal from work and expulsion from the party.

At the same time the principled, committed, independent approach of sensible workers must be valued as Lenin taught. "We must not see 'intrigue' or a 'counterweight' in people who appraoch things differently; we must value independent people," V.I. Lenin noted.

And again: "People must not be 'thrown about.' We must be more attentive toward them."

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum set major tasks for the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions and Komsomol and people's control organs. It is necessary to step up their role everywhere in increasing production efficiency and resolving social questions.

Comrades! Our country and all progressive mankind recently celebrated the 65th anniversary of Great October, which marked the start of a new era in mankind's history.

We are now on the eve of an outstanding event: The 60th anniversary of the founding of the world's first unified multinational state. Soviet Kazakhstan takes its fitting place in the bright constellation of the fraternal republics.

The establishment and development of our multinational but unified fatherland was difficult and complex; but at every stage, the main aim of the Leninist party, the interests and the welfare of the Soviet people, peace and happiness for all working people on the planet, remains unchanged. These humane aspirations are embodied in the foreign policy of the CPSU. The plan and the budget for the 3d year of the 5-year period testify convincingly to this.

Comrades, speaking at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, Comrade Andropov stressed with full responsibility: "Soviet foreign policy was and will remain as defined in the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our party. The safeguarding of lasting peace, defending the right of the peoples to independence and social progress are the immutable aims of our policy. In the struggle for these aims the party and the state leadership will act in a principled, consequent and thoughtful manner. We think that the difficulties and tension typical of the present international situation can and must be overcome." In the struggle against the threat of nuclear war which is hanging over mankind, we should expand cooperation with all who cherish peace on earth. The Soviet state is ready for open and honest cooperation with all countries which reciprocate with us.

Together with the whole Soviet people, the working people in the republic ardently support the firm and consistent foreign policy line of the party and the government and will also in the future strengthen the economic, spiritual and defense might of our beloved fatherland and the whole socialist community through their harmonious work.

Concluding his report, D.A. Kunayev said: All of us are duty bound to act in such a way as to create even more discipline, organization, and people's responsibility for the qualitative results of labor; to mercilessly suppress people displaying a lack of discipline and mismanagement; to know and remember what the whole great country of soviets expects from our tempestuously growing republic and of its multifaceted economy, science and culture.

In the face of these increased requirements, allow me on your behalf to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its leading nucleus, the Central Committee Politburo, that the working people of Kazakhstan will use all their strength, experience and knowledge for the successful implementation of the social and economic tasks set out by the 26th party congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25, 26 DEC

LD290226 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 and 26 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 December

Today in Rostov-on-Don there was a meeting of the party management aktiv of the oblast. The tasks of the party organization of the Don in the successful execution of spring field work and the raising of the production of fodder and grain in 1983 were examined. Don field workers intend to obtain no less than 8.5-9 million tons of grain and 10 million tons of fodder. Because of the bad weather in autumn and the absence of moisture it has not proved possible to fully sow winter crops. Therefore, the land under spring crops will be more than doubled. (1500 GMT)

26 December

Using the thaw in the valleys, the vegetable growers of Kirghizia have brought the sowing units into the fields. Seeds of various kinds of frost-resistant vegetables have been sown on more than 100 hectares. (0200 GMT)

PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING FIELDWORK UNDER WAY

LD290240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] The country's field workers continue preparation for fieldwork in the spring. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration most necessary reserves of grain and pulse seeds have been gathered for the forthcoming sowing. Particular attention now must be paid to raising quality. Almost all checked seeds meet the demands of standard in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Lithuania and in Saratov, Volgograd and Omsk Oblasts and Altay Kray. In repair shops competition, started at the initiative of the fieldworkers of Estonia and of Bryanek, Poltava and Tashkent Oblasts, for the successful and timely preparation of agricultural equipment for the spring, is gathering strength.

UZBEK MINISTER CITES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

GF271858 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] In a statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent, Abdukarim Urkinbayev, the Uzbek minister of agriculture, said agricultural production in Uzbekistan increased 12 times during the past 60 years. [Words indistinct] but currently over 6,000 tons of cotton are being harvested every year. Meanwhile, the production of other agricultural products has also increased significantly. Speaking in general terms, the production of grain and different varieties of fruits also increased.

All this is the result of implementing a major program aimed at developing agriculture. In accordance with this program, lands which remained unused for centuries have been turned into cultivated regions.

UZBEK KOLKHOZ COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING 20 DEC

GF201428 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] A meeting of the Uzbek republic's kolkhoz council was held in Tashkent today. The tasks of the kolkhoz council and agricultural organs in light of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the eighth plenum of Uzbekistan's Communist Party Central Committee were discussed during the meeting. Comrade Urkinbayev, chairman of the Uzbek republic's kolkhoz council and Uzbek minister of agriculture, gave a report.

COSMOS-1427 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 29 DEC

LD291642 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1427.

The satellite carries scientific equipment for carrying on with the exploration of outer space.

The initial period of revolution of Cosmos-1427 is 94 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 494 kilometers, minimum -- 460 kilometers, inclination of the orbit is 65.8 degrees.

The equipment aboard Cosmos-1427 is working normally.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH STATION -- Moscow December 27 TASS -- The flag of the USSR has been hoisted over a new Soviet Antarctic research station, called Soyuz. The station was used as base by geologists and geophysicists from the 28th Soviet Antarctic expedition, writes MN INFORMATION. The Soyuz named in honour of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has been set up on the shore of frozen Lake Beaver not far from the Amery Ice Shelf. This area was plotted for the first time by Soviet geologists. Rocks of a wide age range surface here allowing the geological history of the Antarctica to be traced as well as the modern processes involved in the continent formation. Interesting minerals have been found including iron ore and coal. The latest round of reasearch was begun by geologists early in the Antarctic spring since members of the expedition arrived here not in ships as before but in an IL-18D jet liner which flew to the Molodyozhnaya Observatory, from Leningrad. The Soyuz research programme is planned several years ahead. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 27 Dec 82 LD]

NEW METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENT -- The scientists of Samarkand University have invented a new instrument to monitor weather conditions. The new instrument will be very useful in the agricultural field and in livestock breeding centers. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Dec 82 GF]

USTINOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO MILITARY COMMANDERS

LD291646 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, on the instruction of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today presented homeland awards to a group of Soviet military commanders marking their contribution to the strengthening of military might of the Soviet Armed Forces, their particular distinction, bravery, self-denial and high military skill, as well as their successes in combat and political training.

Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, hero of the Soviet Union and admiral of the USSR fleet, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and second Gold Star medal. Colonel General and Engineer Vasily Zakharovich Skubilin, and Colonel Vladimir Vasilyevich Kupriyanov are among those who have been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Orders of Lenin, October Revolution, Red Banner, Labor Red Banner for the services to the homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR were also presented.

Addressing those who received the awards, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov said: [Begin recording] I would like many times more to congratulate wholeheartedly all those who have received our homeland's lofty awards. I would like to particularly single out one of those who received the second star and Order of Lenin today; this is Sergey Georgiyevich. He has served in the Navy since the age of 17. In any case I would like to say that he has served for a long time, for many years, and that he has served well; therefore he has received such a very high award. Other comrades have also received awards for their merits, because of their work, their combat work.

I would like to convey to all of you many combat greetings from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. I do so with great pleasure. [applause] I wish you all the best. I would like to congratulate all comrades on the coming new year. I would like to congratulate all those who have received awards and to wish them good results in their work and their services. I wish you all the best, comrades. [applause] [end recording] [Ustinov is shown presenting the awards. Ogarkov, Kulikov, Sokolov and Yepishev are shown at the ceremoney]

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES DEFENSE MINISTRY MEMBERS

PM291647 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Reliable Guard of the USSR"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation was held at the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army on 17 December. Participating in it were generals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Main Inspectorate, the Main Cadres Directorate and other USSR Defense Ministry directorates.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko and Army General I.N. Shkadov; Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen, Army General A.A. Yepishev said, are greeting their great jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the materials of the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session. They provide an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the present state of our economy and define a program of further struggle to increase the efficiency of the national economy. These documents are steeped in concern for strengthening the might of the land of the soviets and increasing the people's well-being.

Today the Soviet Union stands before the entire world as a harmonious family of equal republics jointly building a new life. Rallied closely around the CPSU and its Central Committee, our country's working people are achieving new successes in the socioeconomic development of society and fulfilling ahead of schedule the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. This graphically shows how closely the fatherland's interests are to our compatriot, no matter where he works or what nation or ethnic group he belongs to.

The Soviet Armed Forces, Army General A.A. Yepishev stressed, are the beloved creation of the multinational Soviet people. Representatives of all classes and social groups and all the nations and ethnic groups of our great motherland, united in an unbreakable union, are serving in a unified formation.

Soviet people, rallied closely around their dear party, are worthily fulfilling their patriotic and international duty. This is evidenced by the results of the training year which ended recently and the start of the new training period. Inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, Army and Navy servicemen have launched socialist competition for the new heights in combat improvement on a broad scale in units and ships under the watchword "improve vigilance, reliably safeguard the motherland's security!" This is our duty to the party and the Soviet people.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee.

The ceremonial meeting was followed by a jubilee concert.